FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864. [NO. 2466.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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July 25th, 1864 46-tf

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☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on one dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N C
July 1 46-tf

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs. H B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dupre, Hardy Blalock, Wm Blalock
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Blalock and John Blalock, heirs of Wm Blalock, dec'd, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Benjamin E. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington 2d Monday in June 1864

56-6w] B F SHAW, Clk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

PEACE FEELING AT THE NORTH.—The Richmond Examiner has collected together earnest articles in favor of peace from twelve Northern papers, viz: the New York Tribune, Evening Post, Sunday Mercury, World, News, and the Metropolitan Record, the Rochester Republican, Troy Press, Franklin (N. Y.) Gazette, Washington City Constitutional Union, Dayton (Ohio) Empire and Chicago Times. Some of these have been ultra war papers and all of them its advocates. Their present position shows a great change in public sentiment. But it is not yet what all the South requires—only a step towards it; for in some of these extracts the condition of peace is that it shall be accompanied by a restoration of the Union, an idea that the Confederacy cannot entertain. Let us briefly state the views of these papers, it not being worth while to copy the extracts in full.

The Tribune says that two-thirds of the American people, on both sides, anxiously, absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make all needful sacrifices to insure it. It wants to know the ultimatum of each party, and is not afraid of virtually acknowledging the independence of the rebels by listening to propositions from them.

The Evening Post says the party which can accomplish peace will win the approval and suffrage of the nation.

The Mercury says a revolution is taking place in men's opinions. The war is not prosecuted with enthusiasm, the government being demented and inefficient and the people weary of their cares and burdens. The Administration neither desires nor expects peace, but with the people an agonizing prayer for it is going up. "We want a restored Union if we can get it; if it cannot be had in name, perhaps we may attain it in substance under new names. * * * It is better to give up a million of subjects rather than one plank in the Bill of Rights."

The World says that "the new President, to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace."

The News looks for peace as the sequel of an armistice and a National Convention.

The Metropolitan Record says that the hopes of restoring the Union "have melted away like the mists of morning;" recruiting is a failure, the working classes are evidently determined no longer to submit to Lincoln's tyranny. "The murmurs of discontent that are heard throughout the whole North, are but the precursors of the storm that is rapidly gathering, and that will one day sweep every vestige against the war of tyranny off the land. The *people demand that this fiendish work shall end.* The call of the Autocrat for five hundred thousand more victims has been received with a sullen resolution to submit no further to his monstrous demands."

The Rochester Republican says the great mass of all parties are for peace, if it can be had with a restored Union and a restored constitution, even with slavery where it still exists. The cry for peace must be heard.

The Washington Union says that "the cry for peace is rung into our ears from every section and from all divisions and parties." Even the fanatics are cooled down by the slaughter and physical suffering and high prices.

The Dayton Empire says, "let the people command that this cruel war be ended, and all differences between the States be submitted to the arbitrament of a convention."

The Troy Press says the people should stop the war by shoving aside extreme men and by concession, conciliation and compromise.

The Chicago Times says that the necessity for peace upon honorable terms is imperative. The alternatives are, peace with honor and war with dishonor; peace with preservation of life and war with its extended and murderous conflicts; peace with national and individual solvency and war with national and individual bankruptcy.

The Franklin Gazette says that hosts of Republicans are for peace, "even, if need be, upon terms of separation and an acknowledgment of Southern independence." "Not a man volunteers now, but all are intent upon keeping out of the army."

The leaven is working. The Confederate victories of the past four months have made a radical change in Northern opinion, and if Heaven shall vouchsafe a continuance of our successes, we shall soon have peace upon our own terms, or the North will have war at home. If on the other hand our armies should be defeated, the tone of Northern opinion will be totally changed, and the cry will then be for war to the last extremity. How much, therefore, depends upon success in the field! Let people at home pray for it as earnestly as the soldiers in the field fight for it gallantly.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER.—Our readers will recollect that a month or two ago it was stated, first in the Northern papers, that a couple of yankees, Gilmore and Jacquess, had gotten into Richmond by means of a special permit from Grant, given it was stated by Lincoln's order, and that they had had a conference on terms of peace with President Davis and Secretary Benjamin. This conference was confidential, but Gilmore and Jacquess, as might have been expected, have violated their obligation by publishing a long account of it, so inaccurate as to call forth the Circular from Mr. Benjamin which we copy in to-day's paper. Their account is amusing, and we would publish it but for its great length. The letter of Mr. Benjamin will suffice.

We have heard it suggested, that this J. R. Gilmore is identical with the J. R. Gilmore of the firm of Gilmore & Rayner, who failed in New York in 1857, (as he had previously failed in Boston,) to the serious loss of many persons in North Carolina and other Southern States, though not probably to his own loss or inconvenience, as his wife had the funds in abundance. It was regarded at the time as a regular swindle.

THE NEWS.—The telegraph brought us last night a mass of highly interesting news, chiefly about the Chicago Convention, and the monstrous fabrications about a yankee victory at Reams', gotten up to influence the action of that body. There is reason to believe that we have gained an important victory in Mississippi. And the peace movements are becoming more and more bold and determined.

OFFICERS KILLED.—We regret to see that in the late battle near Petersburg, Col. W. H. A. Speer, 28th N. C. T., and Lt. Col. Bird, 11th, were killed. The former was from Yadkin county, and had just been elected to the Senate from his district of five counties. The latter was from Bertie county.

We also learn from a gentleman who saw and conversed with him, that Col. Lane of the 26th, of Chatham county, was severely wounded in the breast near Petersburg a few days ago.

Col. H. C. McNeill, 33d Tennessee, youngest son of the late Wm. L. McNeill, formerly of this town, aged 24, was killed lately in battle near Atlanta.

HOME GUARD DUTY.—Some of the newspapers in this State have been suspended in consequence of the calling of the Home Guard into the field to hunt deserters; and it is probable that other papers will likewise have to suspend, perhaps the Observer among them. As this is and will be a source of some inconvenience and annoyance to the public, it is proper to state the facts.

The Confederate government, not we believe out of any regard for the Editors, but as a matter of undoubted public policy, exempted from any military duty all persons necessary to the publication of newspapers. In July 1863 our Legislature made a like exemption from service in the militia, but failed to exempt from service in the Home Guard. In Dec. 1863 the act of July was amended so as to include printers among the exemptions, with this proviso applying to all exempts:—

"Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill, and not to render them the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field."

The prescribed duties of the Guard for Home Defence are "to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, to execute the laws of the State," and arrest conscripts and deserters. They are not to be called into service *en masse*, except when the pressure of public danger shall require. At other times and for ordinary purposes, drafts from each company are to make up the force required.

Adjutant General Gatlin, in Gen'l Order No. 6, Dec. 16, 1863; says:—

"The 3d section [the exemption clause] of the last named act [Dec. 1863] is construed to mean that the parties enumerated [including printers] are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State."

How far the present call of the Home Guard may be considered as "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State," seems to us to be matter for question. But we see that the Adjutant General has decided that it comes within one or other of these purposes; and we are not disposed to controvert his decision, but are ready to conform to it whenever called on. And the reason why the members of the Home Guard connected with the three printing offices in this town are not with the expedition from this county now in the field hunting deserters in upper counties is that they were not ordered to go. They asked no exemption, but were officially informed by the Colonel of the Regiment that they were not included in the order to march. If they had been, the Observer would necessarily have been suspended, as it will be if they should hereafter be ordered out; for it is quite as much as we can do now by hard labor of every body about our office to print and mail our large issue, and we should not attempt it if our employees within the Home Guard ages were ordered into the service. The two whom the Governer has taken the responsibility of detailing in some of the newspaper offices would be of no service to us. Indeed we are not inclined to ask that or any other favor, but stand at all times ready to go into the service when ordered. We do not agree with those of our contemporaries who regard the freedom of the press as in any measure involved.

So far as we have seen, the printers have been taken in no place except Charlotte. There they were ordered out by the Home Guard officers, and, on appeal to the State authorities, the order was of course sustained. The officers elsewhere may have left the printers at home supposing them to be exempt, as we did until this Charlotte case induced us to examine the law, and we found that the officers were acting legally and that the Governor had no discretion in the matter. What the officers may now do we do not know. But if our readers fail to receive their papers next week they will understand the cause.

VEGETABLES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A gentleman just returned from the army in Virginia informs us that the great want of the troops is vegetables, which are indispensable to their health and comfort, and are too scarce and dear to be bought there. Let all who can afford it send something. It would be admirable policy in the government to transport any gift of food or clothing to the army or any individual in it, free of charge. Many could give a few bushels of potatoes or onions who cannot afford to pay in addition the enormous Express charges for freight.

REFUGEES.—The sufferings of families driven from their homes by the malignant yankees are among the sad things of this cruel war. Such families are scattered all over the Confederacy. Robbed, insulted, and often their homes burnt over their heads, they are driven to seek safety and subsistence anywhere and everywhere. They should be treated with the kindest and most generous consideration wherever they may go. Instead of that, we have heard of their sometimes receiving slights, and being imposed on by extortionate charges. Surely that is not fulfilling the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The Macon (Geo.) Confederate says: "We notice many refugee families encamped in tents in groves around the city. They appear to take things quite cheerful and easy." Surely, with a little effort, these sufferers might be squeezed into houses in a large town like Macon. The people of that town have been and are in such imminent danger of being driven from their own homes, that it is natural to suppose they would feel an active sympathy for those who have been.

The Peace Rumors.—A telegram from Washington, dated Thursday, August 25th, says: "It has been ascertained upon undoubted authority that all idea of sending peace commissioners, or attempting negotiations for the suspension of hostilities, has been abandoned by the Administration. It is feared that any such action would be taken as an indication of weakness on the part of the Government, and would only tend to still further strengthen the rebel authorities in their resistance, and would be rejected by them. As a political movement it is thought that it would strengthen the opposition, who would point to its rejection as an evidence that no settlement of the difficulties could be had under Mr. Lincoln's Administration. At the same time there is no doubt but that duly accredited commissioners from the rebel authorities, or any propositions for an armistice from them, looking to a settlement of existing differences by a convention of the States would be received and duly considered."

New York Herald, 26th.

Terrible Explosion at the Powder Works.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the granulating mill, belonging to the Government Powder Works near this city, blew up with a terrific explosion. There were nine persons in the mill at the time, all of whom were, of course, blown to atoms, hardly a vestige of them remaining. There were about 18,000 pounds of powder in the building at the time of the explosion.—*Augusta Chronicle, 28th.*

THE LATE BATTLE AT PETERSBURG.

From the Petersburg Express of the 29th.

Since the brilliant affair of Thursday last near Reams' Station, matters on the Weldon Railroad have resumed their usual quiet, and both armies are resting on their oars. The yankees have not again attempted an advance in the direction of Reams', nor do we think they will for some time to come.

In Grant's several attempts to cut and hold the Weldon Road, he has lost not less than 15,000 men. We have certainly taken from his ranks 9000 prisoners.

Additional accounts of the battle of Thursday but increase its brilliancy. It was one of the most satisfactory engagements of the campaign, and reflects the highest credit upon the troops who fought. These were mostly North Carolinians (except the cavalry,) and well did they sustain the reputation of their noble State. A brief reference to this battle, in addition to what has already been stated, will be pardoned, for the minutest particulars will prove interesting.

It was already known, that in addition to a heavy force of cavalry sent down to destroy the railroad at and beyond Reams' Station, the enemy had despatched a corps of infantry to aid and support them. To check the operations of these troops, Lieut. Gen'l A. P. Hill preceded by Hampton's cavalry and accompanied by Col. Pegram's battalion of artillery, moved down the road.

On Wednesday night Gen. Hill left camp near Petersburg, and striking south from the Boydton Plank Road, encamped near Armstrong's Mill, 8 miles from the city. Thursday morning he advanced to Monk's Neck bridge, three miles from Reams', where he awaited the result of operations by Hampton. Here we turn for a moment to Gen. Hampton, who, between 10 and 11 a. m., Thursday, struck the head of the enemy's cavalry, at Malone's Crossing, two and a half miles beyond Reams', and forced the entire column back without ceremony. Still advancing, the cavalry's infantry support was met. Undaunted, our bold horsemen were dismounted and formed into line to give them battle. The enemy was driven into his main works.

In the meantime Gen. H. communicated with Gen. Hill, informing him of his progress, when the latter moved off, reaching the vicinity of Reams' Station by the Church road, and prepared to assault the enemy's position. Gen Wilcox—minus Thomas' Brigade—was ordered to advance. Anderson's (Ga.) and Scales' (N. C.) Brigades moved off in beautiful order, but meeting with such a concentrated fire from the works, they were repulsed. Gen. Heth was then ordered forward with Cooke's and McRae's (formerly Kirkland's) Brigades, and with Lane's Brigade of Wilcox's Division. Lane occupied the left of the line, Cooke the centre and McRae the right. Officers rode up and down the lines speaking words of encouragement to the men, showing them the difficulties they would encounter in the assault, and asking them if they could take the works. There was but one response—"We will try." The order was given and the column moved forward in the charge over a level field a quarter of a mile in width. In front of the works was a formidable covering of *abattis* and bushes; at which the assaulting column was compelled to halt and part. In the mean time the enemy had massed his artillery, and a destructive and rapid fire of cannon and musketry was poured upon them. But there was no faltering, and the gallant brigades pressed forward, reached and mounted the works, but in broken line, owing to the difficulties presented by the *abattis*. A desperate hand to hand encounter occurred until our lines were reformed, in which pistols, bayonets and clubbed muskets were used. For a time the scene is represented to have been terrific, but the enemy soon yielded, and such of them as were not captured, fled in confusion.

The artillerists fought over their guns even after the infantry had given back, and it must be confessed showed great valor. A yankee Major, who shot one of our men as he mounted a gun, was himself speedily killed.

Col. Pegram, with his artillery, took position on the right, and fought with one-second fuses—the shortest distance at which cannon are fired, driving the enemy and making the best artillery fight of the war, himself leading it. But for the invaluable assistance of the artillery, much greater difficulty would have been encountered in the assault.

To the east of the railroad, Gen. Hampton carried the enemy's works simultaneously with Hill on the west. The result of this battle our readers already well know.

In the same paper is a communication from a "spectator," from which we extract:—

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commenced by that gallant son of South Carolina, General Wade Hampton. He had at hand his brave assistants, Generals Butler, Rosser, Barringer and also Chambliss' Virginia Brigade.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad and our cavalry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command and under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to protect an assaulting column, and the approach is on a steep hill. Through this open space and up this rising ground, our fighting troopers drove the enemy to and beyond the railroad, for a distance of a half a mile or more. In the meantime, such of the enemy as had advanced to the south of the crossing, hearing the firing on their right, quickly drew in their lines, and fell back.

The way being now clear south of the crossing, Gen. Hampton quickly swung his column of dismounted cavalry around to the right of the railroad, facing in the direction of Petersburg, and continued to advance, the enemy falling back before him.

From a short distance above the farm formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Crawford, on both sides of the railroad, the enemy had thrown up strong fortifications built of logs, fence rails and earth. They were protected on all sides, and as they thought both in front and rear.

At a given signal, the order to charge was given, and on both sides of the road up came the Confederate troops—the cavalry on the right, and Gen. A. P. Hill's infantry on the left. Both charges were alike successful, but the works on the left being the strongest, and most heavily manned, the infantry suffered the most. The cavalry never fought better, and many of them leaped the breastworks and shot such of the enemy as remained in the trenches. The cavalry column comprised Georgians, South Carolinians, North Carolinians and Virginians, all racing to be in first at what they expected would be the death struggle. Strange to say, the casualties here were unprecedentedly small, and I am credibly informed that the 13th Va. reg't lost not a man killed, and had but two wounded.

Gen Hampton occupied a prominent position overlooking the field, and it was enough for the cavalry to know that the eye of their noble leader was upon them, and that his wise head and skillful hand controlled and directed all their operations.

"Of the subordinate cavalry generals, it was my fortune to meet only with Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina. A more courteous gentleman, and one who enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and respect of his men, the service cannot boast. Gen. B. has done much service in the vicinity of Petersburg.

It is due to our noble sister State—North Carolina—to say that the entire infantry column engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle-field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle-field since this war commenced—commencing with Bethel, in June 1861, and closing at Reams' Station, August 1864—with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory.

The cavalry engaged on the part of the enemy were commanded by the noted Col. Speer, who is believed to have had a brigade. All accounts agree that they were soon routed, and that they moved out of the way as fast as their horses could carry them.

The infantry consisted of the famous Second corps, (Hancock's,) and all prisoners concur in the statement, that it numbered between 10,000 and 12,000 men. They fought more valiantly than the cavalry, but were finally compelled to give way before the impetuous dash of the brave North Carolinians, and although the engagement did not become general until about 3 o'clock, before night the entire corps were utterly routed and flying in wild confusion east of the railroad in the direction of Prince George. They left all their killed and wounded, over 9000 prisoners and 9 pieces of cannon in our possession.

The enemy's dead lay thickly scattered in all directions Friday morning. Many of them had fallen before the terrible fire of our artillery, (Pegram's Battalion,) and we saw several who had been cut in twain. The number of the enemy's horses killed was unusually large, and at the locality where most of the artillery were captured, we counted 61 of these animals piled up and around on about a quarter acre of ground.

Hancock's corps, it will be borne in mind, is considered the very best in Grant's army, and more than one prisoner with whom we conversed, stated that it was regarded as the 'Stonewall Jackson' corps of the Army.

The North Carolina Brigades in the late fight.—It gives us great pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of the North Carolina troops in the battle at Reams' Station. General Lee in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, states that Cooke's, McRae's and Lane's Brigades, all from North Carolina, together with Pegram's artillery, constituted the force that assaulted and carried the enemy's works. Too much praise cannot be awarded to these veteran commands for the intrepid manner in which they marched up to their work and accomplished it. The soldiers of North Carolina have from the day of the first Manassas down to that of Reams', fought with a valor that was never surpassed, and they have well entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country. In every battle in which they have engaged they have acquitted themselves nobly. There are no truer and more indomitable soldiers than they, as a score of bloody fields in this war gloriously attest. At Reams' they formed nearly the whole attacking force and again distinguished themselves as they always have done and will continue to do to the end of the war.—*Petersburg Express, 29th.*

Prisoners.—Up to Monday morning, 2030 prisoners, captured at Reams' station, had been registered at Petersburg. There are 80 officers, only 5 of whom are of higher rank than Captain. It is believed that a Major General and a Brig. General were captured but have managed to conceal their rank.

GEN. FORREST—WESTERN AFFAIRS

We begin to understand the late campaign in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and now propose to give a short review of it.

Four or five weeks ago the federal commander at Memphis collected all his available strength, and moved out of the city with 20,000 men. Taking the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and dirt roads parallel with it, he marched to La grange, Tennessee, and due east of Memphis, and from thence south to Holly Springs where he massed his army. Gen. Forrest with 6000 cavalry was at Okalona, but when the enemy reached Holly Springs he moved to the Tallahatchie river, 65 miles Northwest, and there commenced disputing the advance of the enemy. What the designs of the enemy were we know not now, but it was certainly something more than going to Holly Springs. We heard that he intended going to Aberdeen and Columbus and from thence to Mobile. But we rather hold to the opinion that his sole object was to destroy Gen. Forrest.

Forrest fought them with his skirmish line for several days on the Tallahatchie without any material advantage to either side. Becoming disgusted with this mode of fighting, and finding the yankees slowly advancing and digging—making Gibraltar works every one hundred yards—he determined to end the campaign by a masterly movement. Leaving a small brigade under Chalmers in front of the enemy, he took his main force and made one of the most extraordinary and brilliant movements of the war. From his headquarters at Oxford to Memphis is a distance of 63 miles on the most direct road, and in a Northwest direction—the enemy being then a little east of north. Forrest therefore seized the interior line, and ran right into the city—the headquarters, the starting point, the rallying place, the depot of supplies, the rendezvous of all the vile scum and offal of the yankee people and their military leader.

Washburne, the General commanding, was asleep at the Gayoso Hotel when Forrest's men charged through the city. Not a man there supposed that there was a rebel soldier in 100 miles of the city. It was at night when this extraordinary surprise was made, and there does not appear to have been any great resistance. Gen. Forrest did not attack the fortifications, but dashing in on other streets he landed in the heart of the city before Washburne awoke from his slumber.

The enemy's garrison was three times his strength and with 20,000 more men in North Mississippi who could cut off his retreat, there was no use in thinking of holding the city. He therefore cut his way out, bringing off a large number of prisoners and immense booty. But why he did not lay the city in ashes, is a mystery. It was nothing but a yankee bonded warehouse, and it would have been impossible to burn a single house in it without destroying something either belonging to Lincoln or yankee interlopers. As soon as the yankee army, which had then crossed the Tallahatchie and advanced to Oxford, heard of the capture of Memphis, they set fire to that little town and commenced a disorderly flight. Completely outgeneraled, baffled and defeated by a cavalry officer with a handful of men, they abandoned the campaign and went towards Memphis as fast as legs could carry them. Forrest is now reposing in camp, having won the campaign by the boldest movement ever heard of in this or any other war. We never read of anything like this.—*Macon Confederate, 27th Aug.*

A Sad Misfortune.—A gallant soldier, Capt. Joseph G. Morrison, who was wounded in the leg, near Drewry's Bluff, in May last, returned to Richmond a few days ago en route for his post. Having a brother in the army before Petersburg, he thought he would pay him a visit before reporting for duty. Arriving there, he found his brother in the advanced lines, and stopped for the night at the headquarters of Gen. Hoke. About three o'clock A. M., a shell fell among the mess with whom he was staying, exploded, and tore off his left foot and severely wounded the calf of his right leg. He is now lying in a critical condition at Chester. Captain M is brother-in-law to the late Lieut Gen Stonewall Jackson, and was formerly on his staff; he was subsequently upon the staff of Gen Hoke, and was finally assigned to the command of a company in a North Carolina regiment, in which capacity he was acting with distinguished gallantry when wounded in May, and to which he was returning.—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Convention.—RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—The Washington Chronicle of the 30th (Tuesday) has press telegrams of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention which met on Monday. The Convention was called to order by Auguste Belmont, who in his remarks on taking the chair urged harmonious action in order that the cause of those acting under the Constitution and the Laws might prevail over fanaticism and treason. Rev. Mr. Clarkson offered a prayer for a speedy peace. A committee to report resolutions was appointed, and a number of resolutions were read and referred among them one by Mr. Long of Ohio for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington and persuade Lincoln to suspend the draft until the coming Presidential election had decided the question of Peace or War. Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

Sundry delegations have taken votes as to choice for Presidency, as follows: New York, for McClellan 53, scattering 13; Ohio, for McC. 16, against 26; Indiana, for McC. 16, against 6; Illinois, for McC. 22, against 10. Pendleton of Ohio is gaining ground rapidly for the Vice Presidency.

Special telegrams from Chicago say that the excitement is intense. The outside sentiment is strongly for peace, and Vallandigham made a speech demanding peace on any terms.

The organization committee will recommend Gov. Seymour for President of the Convention. The resolution Convention has held a stormy session, electing Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky its chairman over Mr. Vallandigham [Mr. Guthrie was one of the Buchanan cabinet.]

The New York Herald of the 29th has dispatches from Chicago that the New York delegation (McClellan) received a perfect ovation from Detroit to Chicago, the sentiment everywhere being emphatically for McClellan, who, Dean Richmond [a great N. Y. manager] says will be nominated. The Herald itself says that McClellan will be the nominee, but there will be a contest between him and Seymour.

A Yankee Account of the late Battle for use at Chicago.—PETERSBURG, August 31.—The Washington Chronicle of Sunday has accounts of a great peace meeting in Chicago on Saturday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandigham, and Fernando Wood were the speakers.

The Tallahassee.—PETERSBURG, August 31.—Yankee accounts report that the Tallahassee had destroyed 27 vessels and was at Halifax.

Fire.—Cotton Burned.—MACON, Aug. 31.—Telegrams to-day report a large fire at Americus last night. 27 buildings and 600 bales of cotton were destroyed. Supposed incendiarism.

Western N. C. Railroad.—The annual Meeting of the Western N. C. R. R. Company was held in Statesville on the 25th inst. The receipts amount to $371,911 74, nearly treble that of last year; of which $239,574 10 has been paid out on account of repairs, supplies, and operating Road. After all disbursements the Treasurer holds an available balance in cash and as dues from various sources $77,000, which with the earnings until September, will enable the Board to declare a dividend, and pay off all claims against the Road.—*Sal. Watchman.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—Dr. J. J. Baxter is the Commoner elect from Currituck. P. B. C. Smith, Esq., was elected in Cabarrus, and not W. S. Harris, Esq., as heretofore stated.

Deserters Killed.—We learn that a deserter by the name of Ballard was killed near Kernersville, in this County, the latter part of last week; and that another, Wm Knott by name, also from this County, was killed near the same place in Guilford, the day after Ballard's death. Ballard was shot by a portion of the Senior Reserve Guard force.—*Winston Sentinel.*

A letter to the Editors of the Confederate from Stokes county, says—"Deserters are quite numerous in the northern part of this county, and they have committed many depredations on the loyal citizens. I was informed yesterday that F. Ellis was killed a few days since. He has been a terror to the citizens for a long time. He was regarded as the leader of the deserters."

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. John Yelverton, by John Coley, Esq., Mr. NEETUS H. GURLEY to Miss JULIA M. SASSER, all of Wayne county.

DIED,

In Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 30th July 1864, of typhoid fever, BENJAMIN F. KENDRICK, a private in Co. B, 56th N. C. Reg't, in the 20th year of his age. In the spring of 1862, he left his home, the scenes of his childhood, and went forth to meet the enemies of his country. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, and was always at his post. He participated in the battle which resulted in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., and also in the early battles around Petersburg, where he was taken sick, and was carried to Winder Hospital, where he lingered a few days and died. Faithful as a soldier; an affectionate and obedient son, a devoted husband, and a kind friend, his loss will be sadly felt. He leaves a mother, brother and young wife to mourn his death.

ENGLISH OPINION.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

The details of the Southern General Stuart's death have at last reached us from Richmond. His loss will be long felt. The whole Confederacy must lament that the brilliant horseman will never more set foot in stirrup; that his handsome face is cold and white, and his sword arm paralyzed and numb. Since Stonewall Jackson died, no nobler leader has fallen upon the field of honor than the Virginia cavalier, who once rode around the whole army of McClellan, and who has so often swept superbly through the Federal ranks. When the history of this terrible struggle is written, we shall see more clearly than at present what splendid military qualities have been shown by a nation hitherto untrained to war.

Ten years ago a soldier was a rare object in an American street; to-day the whole manhood of the land is under arms. Ten years ago there yet lingered some survivors of the great struggle in which Washington and Lee, Greene and Gates, vanquished Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis and Burgoyne; but beyond the traditions of that memorable time, the military history of the United States consisted merely of the campaign of 1814, the invasion of Mexico, and those frontier fights in which Indian leaders, such as Black Hawk, of the Sacs and Foxes, and Oceola, of the Seminoles, were vanquished rather by superior discipline than by greater courage. To-day, even beardless boys have stories to tell—how they lay with McClellan in the swamps of the Chickahominy, how with Rosecranz they marched through the woods of Tennessee, how they followed Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, or stood with Beauregard when the Greek fire was burning in Charleston streets.

Armies almost as vast as those which fought at Austerlitz and Leipsic have sprung up as if by enchantment, and never have men combated with a fiercer determination, a more stubborn resolve. The very magnitude of the contest bewilders us. We cannot spare time to think of isolated achievement as we survey that marvellous theatre of war which extends in one direction from the hills of Virginia to the lagoons of Louisiana, and in another from the low shores of Carolina to the wildernesses that lie to the west of the Red River. We concentrate our gaze upon the main armies, with which rests the issue of the war; we can scarcely spare a thought for guerillas or partisans. We think of Lee and Grant, not of the bold captain who steams in his gunboat up some winding river, and engages the batteries on the shore—not of the soldier who, with a few score of followers, booted and spurred, rides away into the heart of an enemy's country, burns down the bridges, cuts the railroads, and then, his work done, gallops merrily back. Still, wherever we look we see on either side, although mostly on that of the South, a marvellous readiness, adaptability, and fertility of invention and resources.

That the North has fine soldiers no one denies; but, from many causes, the attention of the public has been mainly concentrated upon the Confederate leaders. There is no more splendid record in history than that of the exploits of these men against vastly superior numbers. The young nation could not have entrusted its destiny to better hands. Lee, calm, resolute, wary, impertubable; Jackson, who absolutely electrified his followers into victorious enthusiasm by the fiery fervor of his own great, pure, heroic soul; Longstreet, on whom a battle acts like good wine, making him merry, and eager, and gay; Hood, the tall and graceful Bayard of the South, whose ardor repeated wounds cannot check; Stuart, than whom no more dashing cavalry officer ever beat up an enemy's quarters, or drove spur into a horse's flank as he galloped his men to the charge—these were fit leaders for a people engaged in a struggle for national existence; and, when the war is over, their names will yet be reverenced as much in Massachusetts as in Virginia.

Not even Stuart's warmest admirers ever claimed for him the character of a great general. He was not a Napoleon; neither was he a Massena or a Soult; but he was, at any rate, a very brilliant Murat; and his exploits were exactly of the kind which appeal most spontaneously to the devotion of an army. Many a legend of him and of his troopers will long be current on the border-land when the war has ceased. For him, at any rate, the sad struggle is over. His death was calm and beautiful. The soldier who was so fiery and impulsive in the field was gentle and resigned when his friends placed him upon the bed from which it was destined that he should rise no more. No young girl whose life ebbs gently away before she has known the trouble and toil of the world ever met death with a sweeter smile than this good cavalier.

Bivouacs.—It is a strange sight to find men who have been accustomed to the luxuries of wealth and the comforts of home, lying upon the ground with nothing but a single blanket around them, sleeping the deep quiet slumber of an infant. But when they stop for a day or two, or are stationed upon the lines of entrenchments, they obtain greater protection and comfort by several simple but ingenious devices. Some cut poles, and upon these lay leaves, for a softer and safer bed than the damp earth; others fix these on logs, so as to make a couch entirely lifted from the ground. For shelter, two bivouac together: taking one blanket, they cut two crotches about three feet high, and fastening them in the ground six feet apart, a pole is placed from one to the other, and across this (as a ridge pole) they stretch said blanket as a roof, fastening the ends or four corners to stakes driven in the ground; with their other blanket the two wrap themselves and go to sleep, comparatively protected from rain under this frail shelter. It is said the soldiers are much more healthy when bivouacking than when occupying tents. Yet it must require a process of hardening to make men veterans in the bivouac, as well as fighting to make veterans in the field.—*Sav. Repub.*

Dental Attention for the Soldiers—Within the past two months an arrangement has been made by the Surgeon-General of the Confederate States and Medical Director of the State of Virginia, which must conduce to the health and comfort of our soldiers. Two skilful dentists, men of ability in their profession and of the highest integrity of character, have been detailed from the army to attend gratuitously in the line of their profession certain of the most extensive hospitals in this city and its vicinity. One of these gentlemen attends Chimborazo, Seabrooks', Howard's Grove, and the General (alms-house) Hospitals; the other the Jackson and the Winder Hospitals. The amount of work done by them in each of these institutions every week is immense, comprehending, as it does, every branch of the profession except the manufacture of artificial teeth. Besides extracting and filling teeth, operations of the first consequence to the patient, in many cases they are called upon to construct plates and appliances for the setting of fractured jaw bones. We learn that the soldiers are extremely grateful to the Government for bestowing upon them this species of attention. Many of them have had their teeth filled and their mouths otherwise put in complete order, who, for months and years past, have been kept away from the dentist solely by reason of the expense.

We hope that the wisdom and humanity of this arrangement will so commend it to the authorities, that steps will be taken to put the services of a skilled dentist within the reach of every soldier in our armies.—*Richmond Examiner.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SEC'Y TRENHOLM.

The Savannah News publishes the following letter from Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of that city:

RICHMOND, August 13th, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of the finances, and I would willingly follow now the course you recommend, if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are but partially accomplished; and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress, nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress of present ills. I shall do all in my power by a prudent administration of existing laws to sustain the credit of the Government, until Congress assembles. And having given to their measures a patient, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to then with more attention, in suggesting measures of reform. For what may take place in the meantime I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay; and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government. The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meat; woolen and cotton goods; and railroad transportation. For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturers and the railroad companies. Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and adds but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchases enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the 1st of July to the 31st December, provided that prices are not advanced beyond those of last year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of those three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldier in the field and his family at home. Will they advance the price of food and with an abundant harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, in the arrangements of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other States will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burthen of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions, to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property, only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes.

Yours, most respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

The Peace Question.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of the 26th, thus defines

THE TERMS ON WHICH PEACE CAN BE OBTAINED.

You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the government any movements looking towards negotiations for peace at present, are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that point.

The North West.—The Columbus Sun says that parties known to be reliable, in the secret service of the Confederate Government, were in that city a few days since. They left St Louis, Missouri, about the first of August, and brought St. Louis papers of that date. A state of anarchy, worse perhaps than that of Mexico and the western districts of South America, prevails in the once great and prosperous commonwealth of Missouri. The country is full of guerillas and bushwhackers; no man's life is safe while passing along the highways from place to place; commerce of every description is measurably suspended, and the papers contain the official announcement of the railroads that owing to the unsettled state of the country and the perils attending transportation, no trains would be run to or from St. Louis. A steamboat had not made a landing at that wharf in a fortnight, and even in the heart of the city there seemed to be little security to life or property. In southern Illinois the state of affairs was very little better. Bands of armed men, representing the interests of both sections, infested the remote districts, and murder and highway robbery were of daily occurrence. The Alton and Terre Haute Railroad had notified the Government Agents that their Road could be used no longer for the transportation of munitions of war. Peace meetings were numerous, but were not unfrequently broken up and dispersed by mobs. In retaliation, prominent war men had been murdered; and in one instance, a train loaded with army supplies had been intercepted and destroyed by guerillas.

No wonder the agriculturists of the North-west want peace.

Northern papers state that the sick and wounded in the Federal Army Hospitals number 90,000, and in the Camp Hospitals 60,000—total 150,000 men.

"Have the jury agreed?" asked the bailiff of a lockup set of twelve, whom he had left in care of his man, Denny Garry, and whom he had met on the stairs with a pail in his hand. "Oh, yes," replied Denny, "they have agreed to send out for another half gallon."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FRONT LINES AT PETERSBURG,
August 24th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: The quiet along the lines at Petersburg has again been broken and several engagements have taken place. The bloodiest fighting and most reckless charging was done on Sunday the 21st, and it is my design to relate, in a feeble manner, the part borne by "Ransom's North Carolinians" in that bloody and unfortunate battle.

On the 20th, the Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col Jno. L. Harris of the 24th N. C. T., was moved from its position near the centre of the lines, to the Weldon R. R. on the right. Early on the morning of the 21st the Brigade formed line of battle in the edge of "Davis' cornfield," the 24th N. C. on the right of the Brigade, and the right of the 24th resting on the Railroad. The 49th was next to the 24th; the 56th, 35th and 25th followed. The old Brigade had formed for "charges" before, and knew what was to be done. The brave men began to inquire, what troops were to support, cover the flanks, &c. The reply was Cooke's brigade was on our left and would support us. This was good enough; we *knew* Cooke's Brigade, and it was also discovered that Kirkland's Brigade joined us on the right and we felt satisfied that the *right would come, if there was any chance.*

It was near 10 o'clock when the order to charge was given. Ransom's Brigade raised their battle yell, started, soon met the enemy's skirmishers, or rather drove them in, for the "yell" was all *they* could stand. The enemy's line of battle soon opened upon us, their showers of minnie balls doing us some damage; but the trees of the dense swamp through which we were charging seemed to receive most of the leaden messengers. The enemy had felled the trees for 200 yards in front of their breastworks and in some places had fixed palisades, but the appearance of this abattis and palisades and the plain view of the enemy's breastworks did not seem to frighten "Ransom's Brigade"—they yelled louder, and instead of faltering doubled their speed. The yankee line broke and the breastworks were soon filled with the yelling rebels. About 300 prisoners were taken, and sent to the rear, by Ransom's Brigade.

Here ended our success. It appears that it was the order for the Brigade to halt until the Brigades on our right would drive the enemy, and then follow up the success. Ransom's Brigade quickly disposed of their prisoners, and thinking the troops on our right were successful, rushed impetuously forward and gained another line of works which had been abandoned by the enemy. We were now within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line of Batteries. As we entered an open field a Battery somewhat in advance of the other Batteries limbered up and "trotted off" to the rear. The whole line of Batteries now opened on the little Brigade, which was considerably in advance of the troops on their right. We looked for Kirkland's Brigade in vain, the troops on their right had failed, and it is also said that the charge of Kirkland's Brigade was impeded by the water which was so deep that they could not load their rifles. Ransom's Brigade was ordered to lie down; we were to wait until our troops on the right would come up. Minutes seemed like hours. The yankees had three Batteries, at close range, tearing and mangling our brave men, and added to this *our own Batteries*, not knowing that we had advanced so far, opened upon us, doing us much damage. Our position was truly a critical one, but the whole Brigade seemed cool and determined, no wavering or signs of giving way; if it was possible for the troops on the right to carry their position, Ransom's Brigade was determined to carry every thing in their front. The fire from our own Batteries soon ceased, and now we were no longer exposed to the fire from the rear; but it appeared as if we were still *surrounded* by cannon, so furiously did the Batteries of the enemy fire upon us. The order soon came for Ransom's Brigade to fall back to the line of breastworks, wrested from the enemy. In obedience to orders the Brigade fell back under the murderous fire from the enemy's Batteries. It was hard to be compelled to fall back after driving the yankee *Infantry* and *one Battery* off the field.

Ransom's Brigade has received many compliments for their glorious charge on Sunday the 21st of August. Maj Gen Heth of Va. is said to have complimented the Brigade very highly. The Brigade fought under Gen. Heth as Division commander, the remaining Brigades of our Division, (Bushrod Johnson's) being left in their positions on the lines.

The battle of Sunday, August 21st, ended disastrously to the Confederate armies. It is said that a portion of our troops who were to turn the enemy's left did not act well. However this was, Ransom's North Carolina Brigade did all that was required of them and charged with a determination never excelled by any body of men.

A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN THE TRENCHES, PETERSBURG,
Aug. 25, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Will you please publish for the information of our friends, the following list of casualties in the 24th N C T, (Ransom's Brigade,) Capt Jas S Evans comd'g, in the battle, Sunday, Aug 21, 1864:

Field and Staff—Ensign J L Cheves, wounded severe right eye and left arm.

Co A, Lt J C Bolton comd'g—Wounded: Sanford Long hip and arm severe, Vincent Pulium right leg severe, Henry Crabtree (color guard) right leg severe.

B, Capt W T Ellis—Killed: Stephen Davis, D J Marshall, J J Spights. Wounded: Capt Wm T Ellis leg broken (since amputated,) Corpl Elijah Adams hip severe, Jarvis Jones leg severe, Micajah Morton arm and shoulder, Lem H Williams leg slight, D J Hudson severe in shoulder.

C, Capt J D Gully—Killed: Corpl Joiner, J Jones. Wounded: Capt J D Gully severe—in hands of enemy.

D, Capt W J Squiggins—No casualties.

E, Lt T T Lee—Wounded: Levi Edwards wrist slight.

F, Lt J A Gainey—Killed: Corpl Jno Maxwell. Wounded: W J McClam leg slight.

G, Sgt J W Regan (Capt A A McIver acting as Lt Col)—Killed: Corpl W Dove Regan, Matt J Campbell. Wounded: Wm S Smith not serious.

H, Lt D T Honeycutt (Co C)—Wounded: H L Wilkerson arm flesh, Thos B Hargis right side severe—in hands of enemy.

I, Capt Ed A Boykin—Wounded: Jas Wallace left heel severe.

K, Lt J A T Jones (Co I)—Killed: Jno R Medlin. Wounded: J A Privett thigh severe, Jas Freeman face slight, J H Perry arm slight. Missing: Atlas Jones.

The Reg't went into action with thinned ranks, with only one officer to a company, but forgot not its former glories while it gallantly bore its part in the charge. We had no field officer. Lt Col Harris being in command of the Brigade and Maj Love having been previously assigned to the command of the 35th, the command of our Reg't fell upon Capt Jas S Evans, who proved himself not only competent to the task, but worthy of the "Stars."

Truly, yours.

D B McLEAN, Lt and Act Adjt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 38TH N. C TROOPS, Aug 27.

Messrs. Editors:—Below I send you a list of casualties in this Reg't on the 21st inst, at "Davis' farm," and at Reams' Station" 25th inst., which you will please publish for the gratification of friends and relations:

21st inst "Davis' Farm."

Co E—Killed: John Christman.

G—Wounded: J L Kenneday

K—Wounded: D A McMillan

25th inst., Reams' Station.

A—Wounded: Jesse Nethercut, face, severe.

D—Wounded: Capt H C Darden, abdomen, mortally; D Lockamy, hand, severe.

E—Wounded: Sgt E S Garrett, breast, severe; Duncan Troxler, thigh, severe.

G—Wounded: J P Long, back, severe.

H—Wounded: G W Moore, arm slight.

I—Wounded: Thos Cosner, thigh slight; G W Hamrick, side, severe; J L Oakley, hand, slight.

Total—Killed 1, wounded 12.

Very respectfully, D. M. McINTIRE,
Adj't 38th N. C. Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FRONT LINES AT PETERSBURG,
Aug. 25th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following list of casualties in Co G, 24th N. C Reg't, in the recent engagements around Petersburg. Killed: Corp'l Wm Dove Regan, Private M J Campbell. Wounded: Privates Jno A Campbell and W S Smith. Serg't Neill A Smith and private Jno N McLean recently reported wounded, have both died of their wounds. They were all brave soldiers. I truly sympathize with their distressed families.

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. Reg't.

26th N. C. T., Reams' Station, Aug 25, 1864.

Field and Staff—Col Jno R Lane, severely in left breast by shell; Sgt Maj M J McSween, severely in face.

Co A—Killed: Corp Saml Wayman, J W Ketchum. Wounded: H Y Walker, mortal; M C Plummer, mortal; J C Collins, left leg amputated, Z P Osborn, right lung, severe.

B—Wounded: S L Laney, right thigh amputated; A Esson, left ankle, slight; J H Robinson, right ankle, slight.

C—Wounded: Sgt Ealey Higgins, since dead.

D—Wounded: Sgt W F Utly, right leg amputated; S L Jones, right leg, flesh; David Adams, left thigh, flesh.

E—Killed: Joe Ellis. Wounded: Sgt J M Brooks, right thigh and abdomen; Corp J H Fitts, flesh in breast; Laban Ellis, flesh in right thigh; H B Welch, flesh in right thigh.

F—Wounded: A P Kirby, right arm flesh.

I—Wounded: Lt J A Bush, flesh in right thigh; T H Hartley, left arm, flesh severe, P Gibson, right hand.

K—Wounded: Sgt J T Gaddy, right arm, flesh.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va, July 18th 1864, of typhoid fever, F J Timberlake, Co G, 47th N C Reg't, aged 24 years.

Full of patriotism and zeal for the success of the Southern cause and actuated by a fervent desire to serve his country in the capacity in which he might be most useful, he volunteered in the Winter of 1862, and being found unfit for duty in the line on account of an injury received when a small boy, was assigned to duty as clerk in the Q M's department, in which capacity he faithfully served till the commencement of his illness.

He was a pious, consistent member of the Baptist church, ever, at all times, and under all circumstances, zealous in his religious faith, and though he was cut down when just verging into the bloom of life, we sorrow not as those without hope, but are cheered by the consoling thought that our loss is his eternal gain. Together with his christian graces he was kind, generous and benevolent, ever manifesting a desire to lend a helping hand to the destitute and afflicted. Though he is gone he has left an undying memory in the bosoms of all who knew him, for none knew him but to love and admire him.

He has left an affectionate mother, kind brothers, loving sisters and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

A RELATIVE.

The Biblical Recorder and Spirit of the Age please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, on 13th Aug., in Hospital at Wilmington, of typhoid fever, John H. Meffitt, son of H and R Moffitt, of Randolph county, and member of Co B, 2d Battalion.

Another soldier has fallen, another family bereft, another home deprived of its most prized treasure, another brave heart stilled forever, and another spirit transferred to a home of light and love. Thus has passed away the third and last son of a happy family. John was but a boy; but his heart throbbed with patriotic zeal, and he longed to be among the brave defenders of our loved South. But his father having lost his two elder sons, doubtless grieved that the last, this cherished flower, should go forth and share the fate of the others. He went, not to meet death on the battle field but in the crowded Hospital. He sleeps in the silent grave, as true a martyr to the cause of liberty as he who falls at the cannon's mouth.

A short time before he left this town, he with many others professed religion and joined the M E Church, and we doubt not but that he now rejoices in the full fruition of his brightest hope.

To the bereaved parents and sisters we would say, murmur not at the dispensation of Providence; "He doeth all things well." Dry the sad tear, and look forward to that time, when you shall meet the loved and lost, in a world where the sad tidings of death shall no more greet the ear sadly, nor grieve the heart.

Thy treasure sleeps, disturb him not,
With wailings of thy grief
His weary soul has found repose,
His aching head relief.

UNKNOWN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, at Davis' Farm, near Petersburg, Va., Aug 21st 1864 Corp'l John Maxwell, Co. F, 24th N C T.

He was one of the original members of the "Cumberland Plough Boys," and during his three years' service was ever prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty assigned him. He was brave as the bravest and won the affections of his comrades and the respect of his officers by his generous and noble qualities. His loss is deeply felt and his memory will long be cherished by those with whom he was associated. He has fallen in a glorious cause. Let it console his bereaved friends, that he died a faithful soldier's death, at the post of honor and of duty.

FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 3, 1864.

In memory of R F Little, of Robeson county, who died of wounds received at Bermuda Hundreds, May the 20th, 1864.

Another name is added now
Among the fallen brave,
Who twined the Laurels on his brow
And fills a soldier's grave.
The trump of war from peaceful rest
Shall rouse him up no more,
But far away among the blest
He walks the dreamless shore.
No more his faultless form will strive
The battle's fiercest storm.
But we will keep his worth alive
To urge us ever on.
We'll try and emulate his fame
In this dire bloody strife,
And win like him a soldier's name
Though we should lose a life.
And Francis now we bid adieu,
You've left a life of pain,
But far beyond the ether blue
We hope to meet again.

[pd

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will resume the duties of her SCHOOL in Fayetteville, on the 3d day of Oct 1864, in Arch St.

Aug. 30 63-1m

Profitable Investment.

INTENDING hereafter to devote my entire individual attention to the Coal Oil Works, I offer for sale the fixtures of my BRANDY DISTILLERY. They consist of two Stills, with Worms, Caps and Tubs complete. The Stills are perfectly new and made of extra thick copper. I can safely say that there are not two better Stills in the South. One has a capacity of 80 to 100 gallons, the other of 50 gallons, and they will turn out in stilling cider from 16 to 20 gallons of good proof Brandy per day.

Also, if desired, an APPLE MACHINE, which will grind fine 60 bushels of apples an hour.

In an apple-growing section any enterprising man can make from $500 to $800 clear profit per day.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, N C.

Aug 17 59 itf

Rosin Oils.

THE undersigned is manufacturing on a new process ROSIN OIL, much superior to any heretofore made, and has now ready for sale and delivery,

150 bbls Lubricating Oil.
60 do Paint Oil.
30 do Tanners' Oil.

Railroad Companies and Government officials are requested to give these oils a trial. They will be sold at one tenth the cost of other oils, and for most purposes are as good.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1864. 63 3w

HEADQUARTERS 2d DISTRICT,
Department N. C. and So Va.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who have applied for permission to pass our lines below Kinston, that applications will be received until the 10th inst., from all whose intention is to remain within the enemy's lines.

On the 15th inst, all whose passes are approved at these Headquarters, will be forwarded to the enemy's outposts near Newbern by flag of truce. Permission will only be granted with the distinct understanding that the party is not to return.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER:

64 5t JAS C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsboro' and Greensboro' on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

Aug. 31. 64t17s

BONDS FOR SALE.

$500,000,000 Confederate Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THESE Bonds present the greatest inducements for investment. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. The minimum price has been fixed, for the present, at $135. The old issue Confederate Treasury Notes, (except the $100 notes,) will be received in payment at 66⅔ per cent.

A. W. STEEL,
Agent for the C. S. Treasury.

Fayetteville, Aug. 5. 56-10w

THE GEORGIA SITUATION.

We begin to understand the situation at Atlanta. It seems Sherman retired his left and centre from the vicinity of the city, and, crossing them over the Chattahoochee, marched down the other side until they arrived at Campbellton, and then they recrossed and marched in the direction of Fairburn on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. In the meantime, he held his right in its old position in front of East Point. He abandoned all his splendid forts and lines of entrenchments on the north and northeast side of the city, and left in them much camp plunder and *debris* generally. We now hold those works as well as the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee.

Sherman's object appears to be to hold the West Point Railroad at Fairburn and to tap the Macon & Western in the vicinity of Jonesboro', and thus cut off and isolate Hood's army at Atlanta—supposing that Hood cannot repair the Augusta Railroad. In this movement he cut his army loose from the railroad, and making Marietta his base of supplies, will endeavor to haul supplies by wagons.

The Confederate army is lying like a crouching tiger, eagerly watching an opportunity to spring upon the flanking enemy. When Sherman is well across the river and on his way to Jonesboro' the whole force of Gen. Hood will be hurled upon his centre, perhaps near Fairburn. He will not get to the Macon & Western Railroad without a great battle.

Atlanta is a great city and hard to surround, especially when, as in this case, the offensive and defensive forces are very nearly equal. It really now looks like the fate of the city will be speedily decided. Gen. Hood will no doubt be forced to leave his works and fight the enemy in the open field.—*Macon Confederate, Aug 30th.*

The opinions of persons from Atlanta yesterday differed very materially as to the movements and intentions of the enemy. Some said that everything indicated that Sherman was falling back, and backed the opinion with the assertion that Wheeler had effectually destroyed his communication with Chattanooga, and was still operating on that line. This opinion is not entertained by the General officers of the army of Tennessee. Others stated that the enemy were slowly swinging around on our left and actively using the spade. All agree that he is in heavy force, on the West Point Railroad in the vicinity of Fairburn. We hear nothing said of their advancing this side of that point in the direction of the Macon and Western Railroad. Nor is there any truth in all the rumors of raids advancing on Griffin or anywhere else.

Working parties of the enemy are reported making a railroad from Marietta, or Vining, to a point on the Chattahoochee near Campbellton, and also making wagon road parallel with it.

Several corps of our army are in motion for the purpose of developing the position of the enemy, and it cannot be long before the point is determined.

Gen. Wheeler, with seven thousand men, is still in Sherman's rear, and of course is at work. It is reported that he captured and burned a mountain of stores at Cleaveland. Having lost nearly all his cavalry in the Stoneman, McCook and other raids, it is believed that Sherman has no mounted force competent to meet Wheeler, and that he is unable to drive him off. This will explain the prolonged stay of Gen. Wheeler.

Macon Confederate, 31st.

A valuable Success.—Col. Hannon, of the 53d Alabama cavalry, who started with Gen Wheeler on his recent raid, has just returned from the enemy's rear. Col. H. with about 350 men was detached from the main body at Frogtown on the Etowah river, on the 14th inst., with instructions to strike and tear up the Western and Atlantic railroad between Adairsville and Calhoun and then rejoin Wheeler who was advancing up the road; or if that should become impracticable from any cause, to return to the rear of the main army. Col. H. was eminently successful. Having done his appointed work upon the road, he had the good fortune to fall in with 1750 of superior Western beeves en route to the yankee army, which, supposing they would be equally acceptable to our own boys at the front, he turned in a different direction, and succeeded in delivering 1030 to Gen. Hood's Chief Commissary. He also captured 5 wagons heavily loaded with valuable stores, which he was obliged to destroy, being pursued at that time by a heavy yankee force from Calhoun, whom he fought, however, completely routing them, killing and wounding 30 who were left upon the field, capturing 81 prisoners, including three Captains, with a loss to himself of only 1 wounded and 4 captured.

Among other incidents of the trip, Col H. informs us that his boys came upon the notorious bushwhacker Payne, of Pickens county, this State. He was not paroled nor is he among the list of prisoners reported at Macon.

As an evidence of the energy with which this command prosecuted the work before them, it is sufficient to say that in 48 hours they traveled 100 miles.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 30th.*

Another Successful Confederate Raid.—We learn from the South Carolinian, that Col. Rowan, with 250 men, has just returned from a successful raid into East Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid railroad bridge, 780 feet long, over the Tennessee river, at London, captured 75 prisoners, brought away 700 pairs of blankets and 200 uniforms, besides destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property.

The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some person, who revealed the plan to the enemy and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point near the Tennessee line.

Chattanooga Rebel, 30th.

Wheeler's Movements.—This is the 19th day since Gen. Wheeler with a fine command, well mounted, went to the enemy's rear. Our information as to his movements is imperfect, and unsatisfactory. The indications are strong, however, that he has effected but little towards interrupting the enemy's communications, which seem to have been complete as late as Saturday, papers from Nashville having been received at Atlanta, of as late date as the 25th.—*Ib.*

The Yankee Prisoners at Andersonville, Geo.—Fears have been entertained of the rising of the Andersonville prisoners. There is no danger unless an outside raid should overcome our garrison. Not long ago, during a torrent fall of rain and just at dark, fifty feet of the stockade at Andersonville was washed away by the rising of the stream which runs through the pen—fifty feet on two sides—where the stream enters and where it emerges. So far from attempting to escape, at the firing of the signal gun, the prisoners huddled together in the middle of the enclosure and raised a white flag in token of submission.

Emigration from Ireland Subsided.—The Cork (Ireland) Reporter, of the 12th August, says the vast tide of emigration has at length almost subsided. The fine steam vessels, in which the last place was usually filled, now depart all but empty. A plentiful harvest at home and the absence of inducement on the other side of the Atlantic appear to have acted powerfully and quickly.

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—MACON, GA., Sept. 1.—Private telegrams to-day from Jonesboro' state that Gens. S. D. Lee and Cleburne with Hardee's corps attacked the enemy and took three lines of entrenchments yesterday, but the enemy being very heavily reinforced, the ground was only partially held. Night closed without any decisive results. The action was resumed to day, but the result is not yet known. Gen. Hardee commands in the field. Gens. Patton Anderson and Cumming were wounded.

From the Mississippi.—CLINTON, La., August 30.—Yesterday morning one of our batteries, six miles above Port Hudson, opened on the transport "Flying Cloud," bursting her steam pipe, and disabling her.

The yankees have all gone back to the river.

More Officers to be placed under fire at Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept 1.—Lieut. Gilchrist returned to day from an interview with the enemy at Port Royal, under flag of truce. He reports that 600 of our officers, said by Northern papers to be placed under our fire, have arrived at Hilton Head.

From the Valley.—FREDERICK COUNTY, Aug. 19.—Suddenly, unexpectedly to the citizens, an immense force of yankees, under Sheridan, penetrated the Valley to Cedar creek, immediately on the heels of Early, last Friday, the 12th. Estimated strength, 40,000. Early had called a halt at Strasburg—consequently Sheridan could get no farther. In a day or two Confederate forces showed themselves at Front Royal. On Monday night Sheridan slipped back his largest corps, (19th, General Emery,) and Tuesday night the remainder removed. On Wednesday Early followed them. Skirmishes, of course, occurred on the Cedar creek and Shenandoah river hills daily, and at Kernstown, Winchester and thereabouts on Wednesday and yesterday, Thursday, 18th. The invaders appropriated the remnant of the hay, grain and cattle of this section; killed the hogs, sheep and poultry, carried off the milch cows and few remaining horses, ravaged the gardens and orchards, robbed the dairies, pantries and kitchens—in short, have left us with nothing. In some instances, they forcibly stole money, jewelry, and clothing, committed personal assaults and attempted ravishment. A North Carolina soldier, who had been left to nurse a wounded man, was taken to Sheridan's headquarters, and on the next day was hung, on the charge of being a spy.

As their rear guard passed back on Wednesday morning, they burned every rick of straw, hay and wheat, with many of the barns, on their line of march. At last accounts, they were well on their way to the Potomac—and somebody after them.—*Cor. Richmond Enquirer.*

The Valley.—Persons direct from Staunton report that a telegram had been received at that place stating that on Saturday Gen. Early gained a victory over the enemy near Harper's Ferry, badly cutting up the unfortunate sixth army corps. No official information of such an affair has been received here, and we presume it was only another skirmish.—*Richmond Sentinel, 31st.*

The Victory at Reams's Station.—The victory at Reams's Station has grown in result with each succeeding account. The prisoners, at first reported at fifteen hundred, when driven into Petersburg and counted, turned out to be *twenty five* hundred.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The Chicago Convention.—RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—Capt. Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, who left Varina yesterday, was informed that a dispatch just received at Fortress Monroe announced the nomination of McClellan on the first ballot. Nothing was said about the Vice President or platform.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The Herald of the 30th is chiefly filled with matter pertaining to the Chicago Convention, &c. It refused to admit delegates from North West Virginia and States in rebellion. Washington Hunt introduced a resolution looking to a reconstruction of the Union through Convention of all the States. The Pennsylvania delegation offered a resolution with the same object, but of a much more satisfactory character.

A Yankee Surprise.—On Sunday morning last, a party of men belonging to the 67th regiment State Troops, under command of Maj Whitford, struck the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad near Croatan Station below Newbern, tearing up a portion of the track sufficient to throw from the road the train from Morehead City. The yankees say the train was much damaged and several persons injured, perhaps some killed. Our troops made a complete circuit of Newbern and returned on yesterday morning to Kinston, having killed some seven yankee negroes and captured several more, without themselves sustaining any injury. The yankees at Newbern, we learn, were much excited at this daring raid.—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

Hurricane and Hailstorm.—On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., a severe hurricane and hailstorm swept over the lower part of Sampson County, extending into Duplin, tearing up trees and doing considerable damage to crops.

Wilmington Journal.

Yellow Fever at Nassau.—The yellow fever is raging violently at Nassau. Large numbers are dying daily.—*Ib.*

More Deserters.—Thirteen yankee deserters, tired of the attempt to "break the back-bone of the rebellion," were received at the Libby yesterday.—*Richmond Enquirer, August 30.*

Did'nt like the Company.—Spencer, a slave of Madison Gill, of Dinwiddie, and a member of "Company H, 5th reg't colored troops," recently deserted his command, and arrived in this city yesterday. The negro says that he found out that he had unfortunately gotten into bad company, and thought that the best thing for him to do would be to leave; consequently he left his white yankee brethren out in the cold, and has come back to live with his master.—*Ib.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Cannon C Askew, Mrs N A Bryant, Mrs Angeline Butler, Daniel Bain, Mrs Malsy Barnes, Mrs Mariam Baie, Jas B Bain, Hurling Brown, Mrs Caroline Cannon, Miss Ann Carver, Zeno Curtis, Jas and Elenor Davis, Prof Dewett, Miss A Everett, J W Evans, Mrs S M Evans, Miss Miney Fort, Nicholas Holland, Mrs Susan Hall, F M Hodge, Miss Martha A Howell, Mrs Carvil Holland 2, Mrs Mary Hodge, Miss Mary Howard, Washington James, Miss Margaret Jones, W Jackson, Bennett or Marion Jackson, Jno Jackson, Mrs Frances Johnson, Miss "Jennie," Capt S L Kirkland, Wm Lashly, G W Levy, Briant Leggett, Thos Lomack, Miss Lucy A Maner, Miss Mary Monroe, J W Morrison, Harrison Maner, A R Mathis, Wm Murphy, Jas Murphy, A D McNeill 2, J S McIlwane, Wm A McKay, Jas McDaniel, Jr, Miss Rebecca McDougald, Geo A Nichols, Miss Mary C Pary, Mrs Tallitha A Porter, Miss Mary Pernell, R D Powell, E R Partridge, Pollie Roberson, Mary Ann Riddle, Miss Mary Rue, Jas Ray, Mrs P A Ray, Samuel J Ray, Unity Samson, Stephen Scoggins' wife, Jas Smith, J C Williams, Mrs J C Williams, Mrs Mary Webster 2, G F Webster 2, Miss Nancy J Walker, Isaac G Whitlock, Miss Maggie A Wilson, Mrs Susan O Williams, Edwin T Usher, Wm White, Wiley Wright, Thos Watson, Chas Winn, Wm Willitt, Miss Maria Williams.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

ATLANTA EVACUATED.—This is an item of bad news this morning; but it appears to have been unattended by any material loss of men. Our army still exists, and will yet make its power to be felt by the enemy, whose movements will carry him still further from his base, and thus may convert a present seeming triumph into the greatest disaster to him. Let us hope that this will be the result of the capture of Atlanta.

NOMINATION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Chicago Democratic Convention nominated for President of the United States, on the first ballot, Gen. George B. McClellan. The three candidates for President are therefore, Abraham Lincoln, John C. Fremont, and George B. McClellan.

The contest is between Lincoln and McClellan. Fremont is out of the question, though he may by running reduce the vote of Lincoln. We know too little of the state of things in the United States to predict the result with any degree of confidence. It depends of course somewhat upon the extent of the peace feeling and upon the views of McClellan on that point. Lincoln has the great advantage of controlling the army of soldiers and the army of office holders, and will probably endeavor to smuggle in votes from the seceded States. This will be resisted, as is manifest from the resolution of the Chicago Convention not to admit Delegates from those States. That Convention was well aware that if votes come at all from the seceded States, they will be bogus votes, entirely at the control of Lincoln's officers. It was therefore a measure of sound policy at once to repudiate them. And if Lincoln should be elected by such votes, it cannot be doubted that his inauguration will be resisted by force.

McClellan is a native of Philadelphia, probably about 40 years of age. He was a distinguished officer in the old army, so much so as to have been selected by the government to go to Europe during the Crimean war, with Maj. Delafield and Maj. Mordecai—he being then Captain—to study the war and examine the means of offence and defence. They remained there some months, and all, as we believe, made separate and elaborate reports, which were published in books by Congress. He soon after resigned his commission in the army to take the Presidency of that great railroad, the Illinois Central, 500 miles long. Here he had a salary of $10,000 a year and remained till Lincoln called upon him to enter the army as General. His career in the campaign near Richmond in 1862, his failure, and his removal by Lincoln, against the wish of both army and people, are well remembered. It can scarcely be doubted that he is unequalled as an officer by any one in the yankee army.

In the beginning of the war it is beyond question, as we think, that he favored the South; but was influenced to join the North by the prospect of more rapid promotion and better pay, as he stipulated to retain his salary as President of the railroad. We cannot say, from the lights now before us as to his views and the views of his friends, whether his election would be favorable to the South. If opposed to us, his opposition will be far more effective than Lincoln's, for he has more of every quality necessary either in time of war or peace.

Since the above was in type, the telegraph has brought news of the nomination of Mr. Pendleton of Ohio for the Vice Presidency. He belongs to the peace wing of the party. He has been, and we believe still is, a member of the U. S. Congress, though not of very special prominence.

The telegraph has also brought the Platform adopted by the Convention, which will be found in another column. It is for peace *and* Union—terms which may serve the purpose of these Chicago yankees, but will never do for the South. Peace with independence is the *sine qua non* here. But it is quite possible that this is what is meant, for platforms seldom express what they mean, and it might be a hazardous thing to come out openly in favor of letting the South go. It is better first to fill the public mind with the idea of peace: the other may follow in due time; and it will follow if our glorious armies continue to whip the yankees and kill them off by thousands and tens of thousands. As the Richmond Examiner says: "The issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; they are in the hands of soldiers. Those yankees who are war men to-day will be peace men in three months, if their grand campaign turn out an utter failure; and those who are for peace to-day (with a few exceptions) will foam for war and yell for blood within the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the Confederacy is reeling to its fall."

We are glad to see the resolution in regard to the exchange of prisoners. It shows that there is a powerful feeling against Lincoln's refusal to exchange.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—Two very earnest appeals have been made to Lincoln, by his own officers and men, to allow an exchange of prisoners. The first was by the officers lately imprisoned at Charleston, the second by four privates, a sort of delegation from the 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, who were permitted to go to Washington for that purpose. Both these delegations have presented pictures of horrible suffering—horrible even at the best, and they say the best has not been done by them, though we have not a doubt they have been treated better than the Confederate prisoners in their hands.

But these applications seem to have had as little weight with Lincoln as his previous obligations, arising from the custom of the civilized world and from his own agreement, have had. His conduct is dictated by no feeling of humanity, by no regard for the cartel which he entered into and has never dissolved except by refusing to carry it into effect. He agreed to a system of exchanges of men and officers, under which many thousands of prisoners on both sides were returned to their own country. Suddenly he stopped the exchange, and still refuses to renew it. He is quite willing to exchange officers, for his officers are essential to him; but he refuses to exchange privates because most of his whom we hold will be entitled to a discharge from his army as soon as exchanged; whilst ours will go back again at once into the service. This is mean selfishness, a base violation of faith, and horrible cruelty to his own people as well as to ours. They fought for him; he now allows them to suffer and die in prison, when a single word from him would release them all. Why his people, the friends and relatives of the prisoners, suffer it, we cannot tell.

DESERTERS COMING IN.—From one of the Home Guard arrived on Friday from Carthage, we learn that about 25 deserters had either come in there voluntarily or had been arrested, and it was reported that a much larger number had been secured in the upper part of the county. Our informant thinks that report has greatly exaggerated the number actually in the county. The Guard is assiduously engaged in tramping through the woods in all directions and guarding the roads.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO DESERTERS.—We have published strong appeals to these misguided persons from Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance. We annex another from a number of officers and citizens of Johnston county, seconded by the Raleigh Standard, and add our hearty approval of the movement, both on the part of the officers and citizens and of the Standard:

Soldiers!—You, who have left the service without proper authority, are earnestly requested to return immediately. We, the undersigned, officers and citizens, appeal to you as friends to return. We are authorized by Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance to say to you that if you will return *voluntarily* you will not be punished. Report yourselves to any of us, and we will take pleasure in assisting you back to your companies.

Soldiers! You have stood nobly by your comrades in arms. We appreciate your past services, and we ask you to be good soldiers again. Do not subject yourselves to the *severe* penalty of the law by refusing to return voluntarily. Remember your friends at home. Do not bring trouble and sorrow on your fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and little children. Come to us, and you will be *safe* from punishment.

G. C. MOSES, Lt Col. Com. 1st bat. H. G.
WM. J. CLARKE, Col. 24th Reg't N. C. Troops.
WM. A. SMITH, Major Home Guards.
W. G. BANKS, Captain Home Guards.
J. R. COATS, Capt Home Guards.
W. H. AVERA,
H. H. FINCH,
J. T. LEACH,
J. W. AVERA,
W. H. SANDERS.

Johnson County, Aug 29th, 1864.

The above appeal to absentees from the army, suggested by the Hon. J. T. Leach, and adopted and signed by officers and citizens, strikes us as an excellent mode of reaching those for whom it is intended. We trust this appeal will have a good effect. Many of the deserters are men who have fought long and valiantly for their country, and the execution of such men for the crime of desertion, or for any crime, would be a sad spectacle. Their excuses for desertion are no doubt various, but nothing can justify them in abandoning the flag of their country. Desertion is not only wrong in itself, but bad policy. It is idle for any deserter to hope that he will not, in the end, be arrested. The longer he remains out the greater will be his punishment when he is caught. An opportunity for an honorable return is now offered which may never be offered again. Let every absentee avail himself of this opportunity by reporting himself for duty. Remember, soldiers, that your comrades whom you have left behind, are toiling, and bleeding, and dying in field and hospital. Their obligations to the country are not weightier than yours. Remember, also, that if one man has a right to desert, all have; and that if all should desert we should at once be at the mercy of the enemy, and no compromise of any kind could be obtained.—*Raleigh Standard*

LIBERAL.—We copy the following from the Hillsborough Recorder. Is not the example worthy of imitation? What say citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland? Cannot a fund be raised among them? It might not only be well for the army and the deserter, but save some of the plunder by means of which those in the woods too often live:—

NOTICE.—A gentleman in this town noted for his great liberality to soldiers' families and to his country in general, authorizes me to pay for him to each deserter who voluntarily comes in and reports to me, and who is guilty of no other crime than desertion, the sum of one hundred dollars, as an inducement for them to return to the help of their comrades in arms, and to wipe out the foul stain of desertion from their character. General Order No. 54, issued by Gen. R. E. Lee, and our own Governor's proclamation, are a sufficient guarantee for their protection. C. E. PARISH.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The cool weather, indicating the approach of winter, and the frequent appeals for relief of pressing wants, remind us that we have heard that the relief fund of $22,000 contributed by citizens last Fall is exhausted. There is and will be during the appproaching season quite as much need of such a fund as there was then. And we hope it is only necessary to call the attention of our citizens to the matter, to ensure the contribution of a fund at least as large as that of last year. The amount of good done by it, of suffering relieved or prevented, can scarcely be over-estimated. We hope that the gentlemen who have generously given their personal attention to the distribution of the former fund, will take the trouble to apply for a new subscription.

IMPRESSING PROVISIONS.—We understand that a report is current in some localities that the Commissary at this Post had impressed bacon and corn. Lest this report should deter persons from bringing produce to market, we are requested to state that it is unfounded—the Commissary has not impressed in a single instance. The nearest approach to it was a threat to impress, in one or two cases where extortionate prices, above the current rates, were demanded.

NEW CROP OF SORGHUM.—We were not aware that the sorghum was matured until we received on Friday last a bottle of delicious syrup from G. W. Burns. Esq, of Chatham county, made from the present year's cane. He has our thanks.

From what we have learned we think that the crop this year is very large and that an immense quantity of the syrup will be made, and no doubt many experiments will be made to produce sugar from it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On yesterday some persons got possession of a hand car on the railroad, with which they worked their way about 25 miles up the road, when the foot of a youth named James Holder was caught in the machinery and his leg dreadfully mangled. He was brought to town and died about midnight. He was about 15 years of age, and an orphan.

BANNER COUNTIES.—The Hendersonville Times has grouped together the votes in the following counties, all situated within the range of yankee power for the last two years. These votes indicate that their love for "the best government on earth" has not been increased by their experience of yankee rule:

Counties.	Vance.	Holden.
Chowan,	250	3
Hertford,	603	3
Jones,	168	2
Washington,	419	1
Craven	591	1
Gates,	275	0
Hyde,	517	0
	2823	10

Home Manufacturers.—Many of our most wealthy, intelligent and lovely young ladies have gone into the manufacturing business, and some of them, we are told, have made it quite profitable. Hat, cap and bonnet factories have sprung up in every direction, and almost every man you meet wears an elegant new hat presented to him by one of these home manufacturing establishments. Our girls have become really industrious; they make beautiful cloth out of raw material, and then make it up into clothing for the soldiers; they make beautiful hats for their fathers, brothers, sweethearts and themselves; they make beautiful palmetto fans; some of them make their own shoes; and when the war is over they will make the very best of wives.—*Brandon Republican*

As in Mississippi, so in North Carolina. The Ladies find that they can do many things that they never dreamed of till taught by "necessity, the mother of invention." We are now wearing a beautiful Palmetto hat, made expressly as a present for us by one of the class enumerated in the last line of the Republican paragraph. [She has forbidden the mention of her name.]

On Saturday last we saw in market neat and substantial straw and palmetto hats for ladies and gentlemen in four different carts, showing that the manufacture is extending. And a gentleman brought to our office several very pretty wreaths for ladies' bonnets or head dress, made of white feathers, a little sealing wax, wire, &c. They were made by a Miss McGeachy of Robeson county, and show both skill and taste.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL LEE.

The Raleigh Conservative has been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimenting the North Carolina Troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 29th August, 1864.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

The Richmond Examiner publishes the following letter addressed by Gen. Lee to Gen. Hampton, complimenting the cavalry for their gallant and valuable services against the enemy on the Charles City and Darbytown roads on the 15th, 16th and 18th instant. The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed, previous to the battle of last Thursday, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of Gen. Hill's attack upon the enemy at Reams', as noted by the General in his reference to Barringer's Brigade in the letter to Gov. Vance:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 19th, 1864.

Maj. Gen'l Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry

General—I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James river.

The success of W. H. F. Lee's division on the 15th instant, the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and Gen. Gary's forces on the following day, and the skillful execution of your orders on the 18th by Gen. Butler with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged.

Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brig. Gen Chambliss will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, energy and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE AND A STIRRING APPEAL.—Read the following and "*go thou and do likewise*:"—

An appeal to the Farmers and liberal men of Orange

On Tuesday of last week the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the County Court, sixty-eight Magistrates being present and voting. Afterwards, all the citizens who were in the Court House voted unanimously that they would do the same thing:

Resolved unanimously.

1. That we will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of our soldiers and other persons in extreme want, one-tenth part of all the wheat and corn which we have of this year's crop to dispose of.

2. That we earnestly call upon all the farmers of the county to do the same thing.

3. That we do earnestly call upon all persons in the county who have money and no grain to spare, to contribute of their money to the same object.

Fellow-Citizens:—The undersigned were appointed County Agents last Fall to procure corn for soldiers' families and the poor of the County for this year. They have bought and distributed more than six thousand bushels, but that is not enough, and they can get no more, and the means of the county will not allow wheat to be bought at twenty-five dollars a bushel, and soldiers' wives are suffering and their children are crying for bread.

Between 1500 and 2,000 of our fellow-citizens have gone to fight for their liberty and ours, for their rights and ours, and for all that freemen hold dear. These noble men have left all behind them, their business, their prospects in life, their wives and children, homes and friends, and one-half of them will never see wife, or child, or home, or friends again. They have endured hunger and thirst, toil and hardship, beyond what we can well conceive. They have met death in all the horrid forms of battle, and from wounds and diseases. Such is the fate of war. But many of them have felt a deeper and more piercing anguish, and harder for a brave man to bear—that of hearing that their wives and children have suffered for the want of some dry corn bread. That is our fault.

Noble army of noble men! Thus they have suffered, and still they have fought as never men fought before; and still they stand as an immovable barrier between us and destruction.

But, farmers of Orange, how has it been with you? At home, in peace and comfort, you have held and enjoyed your property, and sold your surplus products at enormous prices, and have been making more money than you ever did before in all your lives. And yet the soldiers' families have suffered all around you.

Let us all be up and doing. Clean up some of your wheat immediately. Let soldiers' families have it, and take their orders in payment, or deposit it at the mills for them, and take the miller's receipt, and the Treasurer of the soldiers' fund will pay you the money.

The schedule price of wheat is $8, and of corn $6, till the 1st of October.

P. C. CAMERON, } County
J. W. NORWOOD, } Agents

A CURIOUS FACT.—From the Diary of a Wounded Soldier, in the Biblical Recorder, we extract the following:—

"There is this singular circumstance connected with my wound. The most of the pain which I feel seems to be in that part of my body which has been amputated. Sometimes the lost foot becomes so very painful that I find myself trying to clasp or scratch it, before I remember that it has been cut off."

We have heard of such feelings. A high officer now in this State who lost his arm in Mexico, is said still to feel agony in the lost hand and arm, though it is not far from twenty years since the wound and amputation. Is it so in all cases of lost limbs? We suppose not, but that it is owing to some peculiarity in the nervous organization.

From the same Diary we copy the following:—

"*Wednesday, 18th.*—Suffered a great deal last night—was quite feverish. Called to the nurse several times for water, but he was asleep. Finally he awoke and in a very ungracious manner gave me some milk-warm water out of a greasy tin cup. During the night the man on the bed next to me, who was mortally wounded, began to talk in his sleep. Sweet visions of home seemed to be passing before him. He called his children to him, by name—tried to tell them of his life as a soldier—spoke of peace having come, and seemed delighted that he would have to go to war no more. Suddenly his voice grew faint—he uttered a heart-rending groan and all was over with him."

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Carmon, of the 56th Reg't, "in the ditches near Petersburg," for a New York Herald of the 27th ult., which he had received from a yankee in exchange for an Observer.

The Herald does not think the prospect of beating Lincoln is promising.

THE SUGAR CROP.—In the Southwestern part of Georgia considerable sugar and molasses are made, not from the sorghum but from the West India cane. A letter from Albany, in that section, says:

"We have the most promising crops of sugar cane and corn that we have ever had in this section of the State. I am certain the corn crop will yield a third more than ever known before."

Resignations.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect August 30th, 1864: Lieut. Col. A. D. Crudup, 47th; Lieut. Col. B. F. Little, 52d; Major W. H. Jones, 48th; Major D. W. Hurt, 2d; Chaplain R. B. Anderson, 4th; Capt. J. C. Borden, 9th; Capt. A. Deal, 38th; Capt. H. H. Coor, 27th; Lieut. John P. McLean, 50th; Lieut. John C. Russell, 46th.—*Raleigh Confederate, 3d.*

Removed.—The military court, for sometime past in session in this city, has adjourned to Salisbury, N. C., where a large number of cases await examination.—*Richmond Sentinel, 1st.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $13 33 from Mrs. L. Robinson; A Lady $25; Mrs. Grant $5; Mrs. Walker $20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Evacuation of Atlanta.—RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Hood, dated 3d:

"On the evening of the 30th ult. the enemy made a lodgement across Flat River near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st inst.

"Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

"On the evening of the 1st, Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and, being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of 8 guns. Prisoners report the enemy's loss very severe."

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the last two days the city has been in the wildest excitement in relation to operations on the railroad line. Communication with the press reporters at Atlanta has been impracticable.

The result on Thursday was that Hardee overpowered by overwhelming numbers fell back to Lovejoy's Station, and Gen. S. D. Lee, by order of Gen. Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta leaving the railroad (Macon and Western) in possession of the enemy.

It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's army were thrown upon the railroad with only Hardee's and Lee's corps to confront them. In the fight the losses on both sides were large, but as the yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments it is supposed that they suffered much more heavily than we did. No reliable details can be had. Reports are current that Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Macon railroad near Barnesville, seriously damaging the train and killing 20 prisoners.

MACON, Sept. 3.—Parties from the front report that our losses on Wednesday, the 31st, will not probably exceed 600: that on Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our lines in heavy columns, and were each time repulsed with great slaughter: that they then concentrated in McGowen's front and, breaking our lines, a retreat was necessary, which was effected on Thursday night.

Prisoners report only four yankee corps engaged there, menacing Atlanta and guarding their communications.

We have no reliable information as to yesterday's operations or of Gen. Hood's position.

MACON, Sept. 4.—Atlanta was occupied by the enemy at 11 A. M. Friday. Gen. Hood blew up his supplies of ordnance stores, burned his commissary stores, and drew off on the McDonough road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood-stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's station on the Macon & Western Railroad.

The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta.

In the fight at Jonesboro' on Thursday Gen. Gowan, together with the 6th and part of the 2d Arkansas, were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

LOVEJOY'S, Aug. 5.—The army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All the trains were brought off safely. The Federals left a garrison in Atlanta and passed through to join the main army. The city is very quiet and orderly, and citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

The Chicago Convention.—RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The following is the Platform adopted at Chicago with but four dissenting votes:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of our Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern or Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—during which under pretence of military necessity or war power, the Constitution has been disregarded in every particular, public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceful means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections, is a shameful violation of the Constitution; and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and be resisted with all the power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and this party considers the Administration guilty of usurpation of extraordinary powers, not granted by the Constitution and subversive of civil by military law in States not in insurrection. Its arbitrary military arrests; imprisonment, trial and sentence of citizens in States where the civil law exists in full force; its denial of freedom of speech and of the press; denial of the right of asylum; open, avowed, disregard of State Rights; enforcement of test oaths; interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms; are all calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard by the administration of its duty in respect to our fellow creatures who have long been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprehension and scorn, as alike neglectful of the public interests and the dictates of common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democratic party are earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in every way in our power they will receive all that care, protection, regard and kindness which as brave soldiers of the republic, they have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long of Ohio proposed to amend by adding the 1st Kentucky resolution of '98-99, but Mr. Cox of Ohio moved the previous question and the platform was adopted.

Mr. Stockton of New Jersey nominated Gen McClellan. Mr. Long invoked the Convention not to add weakness to the platform by placing such a man in nomination. Mr. Harris of Maryland made a fierce onslaught on McClellan, and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him (Harris) as a traitor.

On the first ballot the vote was: McClellan 200, Seymour 23, and Gen. McClellan was declared nominated.

Gov. Horatio Seymour then made a speech pledging his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his ability to the best interests of the country, securing—never again to be invaded—all the rights and privileges of the people.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amidst deafening applause.

Mr. Pendleton of Ohio was unanimously nominated for Vice President on the second ballot, and the Convention adjourned.

From North Mississippi.—MOBILE, Sept. 2.—Official information is received from North Mississippi, that Smith's force is retreating to Memphis, a large part of the army having been mustered out of service.

The New Orleans Era claims the capture of a Confederate camp at Vidia, west of Mississippi river, with 38 men killed and wounded and 60 horses captured.

The yankees are bragging over the raid on Clinton, Lou., and say it damaged the Confederates several hundred thousand dollars; and that their soldiers loaded themselves with all kinds of plunder. The Picayune says that our loss is 120 killed and 20 wounded. The expedition returned to Baton Rouge with 4 captured cannon.

The Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg and Natchez.

From the Southwest.—RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—Official dispatches announce that the enemy has withdrawn from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis. The troops, it is supposed, will be sent to Missouri and Virginia. [These are the troops threatening Mississippi, and so long confronted by Forrest.]

Attempts to blow up Fort Sumter.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The enemy a second time attempted to blow up Sumter last night, but failed. The torpedo exploded about 30 yards from the Fort.

CASUALTIES IN LANE'S BRIGADE.

HDQRS LANE'S BRIGADE, Aug 27, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Will you be kind enough to publish the following list of casualties in Lane's N. C. Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Conner, during the engagement of the 25th of August, 1864, near Reams' Station.

7th N C Reg't—Co B—Killed: Nelson Bost, Frank Turner. Wounded: Lt D P Bogar, Corp —— Furr; G D Allmon, W M Joyner, W Still, J J Vanderburg.
C—Wounded: S E Shearer, S Bryant, M F C Judings.
D—Wounded: W Cash'm.
E—Wounded: Sgt G M Baine, D S Price, J Liles, M Troxler.
F—Killed: Sgt J F Neuson. Wounded: Wm Fry, F Morris, J A Bastion.
G—Wounded: Sgt W H McGhee, J Marshall.
H—Wounded: S M Morrison, J S Vanpelt, H J Long, E B Rinnons, L Holms, C D Alexander.
I—Killed: Capt J R McAuley. Wounded: O C Overcast
K—Wounded: Sgt S Gaultney, G Teague.
Killed 4, wounded 28.

18th N C Reg't—Co B—Wounded: Capt N W Buie.
C—Wounded: Lt Owen Smith, J Craige.
H—Wounded: Sgt M McKeel.
K—Killed: C Davis.
Killed 1, wounded 4.

Twenty-Eighth Regt.—Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col W H A Speer, mortally.
Co A—Wounded: Capt B F Lovell, Sgt W B Holyfield, M H Freeman.
B—Killed: Capt T T Smith, L A Clominger. Wounded: Lt R D Rayne, B G Rutledge, J R Sarvis, A J Boldin, M A Clark, M C Perkins, J G Ratchford.
C—Killed: J B Rillion, L H Grice. Wounded: Capt J Linebarger, Lt M A Sherburg, D J Drum, L L Hullman.
D—Wounded: John Hopkins, B R Mauldin.
E—Wounded: Capt T S Green, G M McRae.
F—Wounded: B A Phillips, Anderson Douglas.
G—Wounded: Capt G W McCauley, G C Sykes.
H—Wounded: W W Lee, G M Moore.
I—Killed: Sgt S S Harding. Wounded: C Wagner.
K—Killed: W D Kendall. Wounded: Sgts D M Ross and D J Bost, S C McKinley, W H Aldridge, J E Endy.
Killed 6, wounded 31.

Thirty-Third Reg't.—Co A—Wounded: Sgt M E Reicks.
B—Wounded: Sgt T M Mayd, M L Morrison.
C—Wounded: Lt A B Howard.
D—Wounded: J McGilroy. Missing: Jas Walls
F—Killed: B F Gibbs. Wounded: Lt J Swindell.
G—Wounded: W Gallamore
H—Wounded: Capt R Gatling, Sgt T W Williams.
K—Wounded: Lt J R Moore
Killed 1, wounded 10, missing 1.

Thirty-Seventh Reg't.—Co A—Wounded: Corpl Jno Cook, Geo Blackburn.
B—Wounded: Corpl Robt Francis, A F Stafford, W R Heath.
C—Wounded: S W Nax. Missing: J M Wood
D—Wounded: C E Baker, H B Griffin, A R Brown. Missing: R M Hasty.
E—Wounded: W L Foster, W Hollars, L J Beckham. Missing: J N Adams, W Cable.
F—Wounded: W J Masten, B F Clary.
G—Wounded: J J Bentley.
H—Wounded: Sgt J C Fronberger, W Menney, J B Thomason, Thos Hanna, A J Edwards, S D Maxwell, Frank Smith, Jas Mulbey. Missing: Enoch Phipps, Lt A P Torrence Co C.
Wounded 24, missing 5.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
E. J. HALE, Jr., A. A. G.

From Petersburg.—Yesterday passed without the occurrence of anything of interest along the lines. The report was again circulated last evening that the enemy had withdrawn from the Welden Railroad. Steps were taken, we understand, to ascertain the truth of this important rumor, which gained some credence not only in the city but in the camp. Scouts were sent out to discover the enemy's position, but at this writing we have not heard the result of their reconnoissance. Grant has completely destroyed the railroad for a distance of ten miles and can accomplish nothing more. Therefore it is not improbable he may soon strike his tents and disappear.

Grant is again reported as moving troops to his right—with the intention of either reinforcing Butler, or of making another feint on the north side of the James.—*Pet. Express, 1st.*

Items from the last Yankee papers.—The Electric Spark.—NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The new rebel privateer Electric Spark, was off Nassau on the 2d instant, and was cruising among the islands.

Important Item.—The introduction of powder, arms and other munitions of war into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, during the next sixty days, has been interdicted by order of the Federal authorities.

Financial.—NEW YORK, August 27.—Gold tumbled to 245 this afternoon, but rallied to 248.

From North Carolina—Conflict with Conscripted Men.—ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 24.—Reliable information has been received that the rebel forces, under Major Whitford and Capt. R. Keyol, went to Greensborough, N. C., to take the conscripts away for the rebel army, whereupon the Union citizens turned out *en masse* to resist them. A fight ensued between the parties, resulting in the utter defeat of the rebel forces. Capt. Keyol was killed, and Maj. Whitford mortally wounded. All the rebels not killed or wounded were driven from the town. [This will be news in Greensborough.]

DIED,

Of typhoid fever, at Fort Holmes, Smith's Island, on the 1st Sept. 1864, Private JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY, Co. K. 40th Reg't N. C. Troops, aged 27 years.

In Chatham county, Aug 26, JOHN W. ELLIS, son of John W. and Rebecca J. Ellis, aged 2 years and 8 months. Little Johnny was taken with the croup on the 24th and died the 26th. He was a favorite of all who knew him. He told his mother to hush, that he was going to sleep, and said, "mother, aint you sleepy, too." He called for his clean clothes and said he was going home. He leaves a father, mother and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. His Pa being absent from his dear little son, Johnny said the night before he was taken sick he wished that his Pa was at home. But now little Johnny is gone, no more on earth he cannot return. But may we all prepare to meet dear little Johnny in heaven, where parting is no more.

Dear little Johnny, thou art from us gone,
No more on earth wilt thou return;
Thy body low in earth is hid
Beneath the silent coffin lid.

Dear Johnny, peaceful be thy sleep,
And calmly take thy long repose;
The silent grave thy memory keep—
Thy grave, beneath its spreading boughs.

Dear Johnny, how we longed that you
Might live this bloody crisis through,
And see your loving Pa again,
With him awhile on earth remain.

Alas, alas, little Johnny is dead,
He looked up in his mother's face and said
"Hush mother, do not weep,
Johnny is just going to sleep."

This earth affords but fleeting joy,
And why should we grieve!
Yes, we lost a dear little boy,
Although in heaven all things are pure.

Johnny was a dear little boy,
His father's pride, his mother's joy;
It was hard for us with him to part
He was the idol of our hearts.

Then rest in peace, dear Johnny, rest
With all the good, with all the blest;
And when Gabriel's voice we hear,
May you and I in heaven appear.

AUNT R. J. E.

paid]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4. Pork 2 50. Lard $4.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super, $160, Family, $165.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 00.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $16 00 to $19 00. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 6 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 20 00 to 25 00.
Rice 60 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $5 to $6
Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheeting 2 40 to 3 60
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6

Corrected by F. L. PEMBERTON.

Matches.

I HAVE a lot of Matches in round boxes, for sale by JAS. G. COOK
Sept. 6. 64-2w

A meeting of those citizens of Cumberland county who desire to perpetuate the memory of the gallant dead of the county, who may have fallen or may fall in the present war for Southern Independence, is proposed to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville on to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at half past three o'clock. A general attendance is requested.
Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence the 3d of OCTOBER. Tuition $50 per session of five months. The price of Board will be regulated by the cost of provisions. As heretofore it will be as low as the rates of living will permit. Those who may be willing to pay in provisions at the old prices can obtain board at the same.

Students provide their own room furniture, lights and fuel. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres't.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday will find a conveyance to bring them to the College without detention.
Aug. 30. 64-6t

FURNITURE at Auction.

THIS day at 4 P. M. will be sold at Auction—
1 fine Cottage Set, say Bureau, Chairs, Table and Bedstead.
2 Beds and 4 Pillows, Bed Quilts, Sheets, &c.,
1 Mahogany Centre Table,
1 Sofa,
1 Piano Stool,
8 Pictures with frames,
1 Sewing Machine,
1 fine Guitar,
1 Lady's Fine Gold Watch.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Monday, Sept. 5.

HOUSE and LOT at Auction.

ON Thursday the 15th inst, will be sold at auction, One DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the west side of Winslow street, next south of Sampson Boon, Esq. The House contains FIVE ROOMS all finished, good kitchen and an excellent and never failing well of water. The lot contains 1½ acres under good fence.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Sept. 5.

Hickory Buggy and 2 Horse Wagon AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next will be sold at auction
1 Hickory Buggy,
1 Two-Horse Wagon.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Sept. 3. 1t

Saws, Shoes and Kettles, at Auction.

2 Mill Saws,
8 Cross Cut Saws,
12 pr heavy English Brogans,
6 pr Dog Irons,
2 Tea Kettles,
12 pr Hook and Eye Hinges,
Will be sold at auction on Wednesday Sept. 7th.
J. H. COOK, Auctr.
Aug. 31. 63-2t

State Treasury Notes at Auction.

$10,000 STATE TREASURY NOTES will be sold at Auction on Wednesday the 7th Sept.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Aug. 30. 63-2t

Barouche and Double Harness AT AUCTION.

ONE Barouche and Double Harness,
2 Cloth Frock Coats,
1 pair Cassimere Pants,
100 lbs. 8d Cut Nails,
Will be sold on Thursday, 7th Sept.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Sept. 1. 63-2t

Office Post Q. M., 4th Cong. District, FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3, 1864.

HAVING learned that several Assessors are exempting 10 lbs. of Wool for each member of a family, I would state that where a person makes only 10 lbs of Wool he pays none; if he makes 11 lbs he pays on the whole.

Assessors will therefore change their assessments, &c.
64-3t J. M. McGOWAN, Capt. & P. Q. M.

Eagle Foundry.

WANTED TO HIRE, 3 or 4 able bodied NEGRO MEN by the month or for the balance of the year. For such the highest price will be paid.
D. ANDERSON & CO
Sept. 3. 64-tf

On Consignment.

29 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO and 2 bbls. Smoking Do. Range of prices $1 40 to $4 per lb.
JOHN H. HALL, P. B. Co.
Sept. 5. 64-4t

Salt for Sale.

2000 BUSHELS SOUND SALT, made in the Spring 1863—will exchange it for Bacon, Lard, Corn, or Confederate Treasury Notes. Also, 30 boxes fine CHEWING TOBACCO; for sale at my store opposite Cape Fear Bank.
A. G. THORNTON.
Sept. 2. 64-tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, 31st August, two SORREL MARES. One is about 12 years old; the other 6. There is no mark on the old mare, the other has a star on her forehead.
DAVID OLDHAM.
Pedlar's Hill, Chatham county, N C, Sept 2. 64-4tpd

EXCHANGE.

A GOOD BROOD MARE 6 years old, works well, sound and gentle; for seed wheat, rye or oats.
H. H. ROBINSON.
Lincolnton, N. C., Aug. 30. 64-3t

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!

1200 LBS BEST ENGLISH BLUE STONE, for sale by WORTH & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 26. 62-15tpd

Wanted to purchase.

CONFEDERATE 7 and 8 per cent. Bonds.
Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates.
Western Railroad Stock
Bank Notes, Gold and Silver. 7.30 Notes.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 22, 1864. 63-3w

Sale of Slaves.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Term of Robeson County Court, I will sell at the Court House in Lumberton on Monday of the Superior Court week—(the 26th of September) a lot of slaves belonging to the children of the late Dr. J. M. McLean. Terms cash.
JOHN LEACH, Commissioner.
Aug. 31. 63-7tpd

11 Buck Lambs for Sale.

PRICE 150 to 175 dollars for choice, to deliver by the 15th Sept, half breeds; some may be full. Full breeds shear from 7 to 11 lbs.
HUGH McLEAN,
Buie's Creek Post Office.
Sept. 1. 63-4t58

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA, Wilmington, N. C., August 30th, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL Persons not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING, Major General.
JAMES H. HILL, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l
Sept. 1st, 1864. 64-6t

General Hospital No. 6, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 29, 1864.

A Medical Examining Board has been organised at this Hospital in accordance with Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 69, A. & I. G. O., 1863, for the examination of applicants for Furloughs, Extension of Furloughs and Discharges.

The Board will meet at the Hospital for the examination of applicants, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
BENJ. F. FESSENDEN,
Senior Surgeon for Ex. Board
63-2t]

PEACE MATTERS.

Many statements in relation to an interview between two yankees and President Davis having found their way into the papers, the C. S. Secretary of State has issued the following

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, August 25, 1864.

SIR—Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th of June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principles, sentiments and purposes by which these States have been, and are still, actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness. The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. Lee from Lt. Gen. Grant in the following words:

"HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
"City Point, Va., July 8, 1864.

"Gen. R. E. Lee, *commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:*

"General: I would request that Colonel James F. Jacquess, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. Rob't Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieut. Gen'l U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Col. Ould to meet the persons named in Gen. Grant's letter, and Col. Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Col. Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognised independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Col. Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Col. Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

"SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
"Richmond, Virginia, July 17th, 1864.

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin, *Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:*

"Dear Sir—The undersigned, James F. Jacquess, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAMES F. JACQUESS,
JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfy me that they came by request of Mr Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Lee, and that Gen Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Col Jacquess then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening, at 9 P. M., that, at least, I presumed he would, but if he objected after hearing my report they should be informed. They were then re-committed to the charge of Col. Ould, with the understanding that they were to be re-conducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognised the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at nine o'clock in the evening, and Col. Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that those two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a re-construction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Col. Ould and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have, no doubt, seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess that they came as messengers from Mr Lincoln is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed "to whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon James M. Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

HARRY JORDAN.

HARRY JORDAN, only child of D. J. Jordan, Esq., formerly of Lexington, Virginia, and now of Alabama, was mortally wounded June 1st, 1864, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, near Richmond, by a minnie ball, which pierced his left shoulder and passed entirely through his person, cutting the spinal chord and inflicting a most horrid and painful wound. After lingering fifteen days in the Richmond hospital, he died the happy death of a christian, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery.

Animated by the most chivalrous and patriotic impulses, this noble boy, at the outbreak of the war, threw aside his books and joined the Liberty Hall volunteers, composed of the flower of Virginia youth, students of Washington College, and was in the first battle of Manassas and several of the earlier battles in which the Stonewall Brigade so gloriously distinguished itself. His health failing, he retired from the army, but shortly afterwards attached himself to a North Carolina regiment—his father having removed to that State—and was with Beauregard in the defence of Charleston all last summer, in such arduous service that his company lost fifty out of seventy men. He came to Virginia last spring with that distinguished General and was engaged in several of the battles near Petersburg and Richmond, always discharging with cheerfulness and fidelity all the duties of a gallant soldier; until, fighting like a hero in the ranks, he fell in his mortal agony and poured out his life's blood on his native soil, a glorious martyr to the liberty of his beloved country.

Poor Hal was a very handsome boy, full of generous impulses and honorable ambition—of social disposition, polished manners and unsullied character. He had received a liberal education at the colleges of Washington and William and Mary, and bid fair to make a highly respectable member of society. A thousand slaughtered yankees would be no expiation for the sacrifice of such a youth. Many hopes are blighted and many hearts are saddened by his untimely, but glorious and happy death; but what language can portray the agony of his disconsolate parents mourning for their only child—of his desolate and broken-hearted mother in her frantic grief calling for her darling boy, never again to be clasped in her loving arms! Let the parents reflect that their dear son died gloriously in defence of his country, that he has covered his name with honor as one of her immortal martyrs, and that there is good reason to hope that he has exchanged the sufferings of earth for the joys of Heaven. There may they all meet again, in a few short years, a family in Heaven, to part no more forever! In this deep affliction they may be assured of the warmest condolence of all their Virginia friends.

Young Jordan's friends would be wanting in gratitude did they not tender their heartfelt acknowledgments to the noble ladies of Richmond, and particularly to Mrs. ——— and daughter, and Misses ———, refugees from Williamsburg, for their devoted attentions to this dear boy. Had he been a son or a brother they could not have nursed him with tenderer affection. Nor did their kind ministrations cease, even when the white-robed messenger came with radiant face and bore poor Harry to the Angel choirs above. They decorated his body for the tomb, and as the unclouded sun was going down on a glorious evening in June, a party of stranger ladies, strolling through the cemetery, observed the preparations for Harry's burial, and being informed that he was a soldier-boy who had been killed in battle, and an only child, whose parents resided in the far South, they waited in sympathetic silence until he was laid in his long home, and then moistened his grave with tears and strewed it with flowers. God bless those Angel-women with His richest blessings in this world and in the world to come.

A FRIEND.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D. 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7. 50*10t

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug 23.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I send you a list of the casualties in Co. B, 56th Reg't, in the late engagements on the Petersburg and Weldon Road. Wounded: Corp Nathan Barefoot in left arm, R H Averitt in cheek, slight; James Stafford left thumb, slight. Missing: Sgt James A King, Wiley W Jackson, J R B Walker, L D Burklow, J H Buckingham. All of the above casualties occurred on the 21st while charging the enemy on the Weldon Road. Since June 20th, up to this date, wounded: Corp A McRae Averitt in left thigh, O W Beard in left knee, Joseph Salmon in left shoulder.

Very respectfully, M. CAGLE,
1st Sgt Co B, 56th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: For the satisfaction of friends and relatives please publish the following list of casualties in Company F, 26th Reg't N C T, from the 5th May, 1864, to the present time:

Killed: N Culbreath, Larkin Scott. Mortally wounded and died: Lt A B Hays, Corpl G L Powell; privates H C Courtney, J C Baldwin. Severely and slightly wounded: Lt C M Sudderth, slightly back; Sgts C Estes, badly breast; J T C Hood, slightly head; T W Setser, badly leg, arm and hand; privates H Annas, leg amputated; Wm Bradford, badly right breast; J C Clarke, slight side; J M Crump, badly both thighs; Jas Gilbert, twice on the knee and head; Paul Howell, slightly; L T Jones, slightly hand and face; Jno Kincaid, slightly forehead; J M Sudderth, slightly hip; L A Thomas, twice, once in thigh and badly in arm; J P Coffey, slightly shoulder; Jno Porch, slightly ankle.

Killed 2; mortally wounded and died 4; severely and slightly wounded 17; missing 3—26.

I was also wounded slightly in breast.

R. M TUTTLE Capt Co F, 26th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in battle and died of wounds since 5th May, 1864: Corpl G L Powell, privates N Culbreath, H C Courtney, Jos C Baldwin, and Larkin Scott—all of Company F, 26th N C T.

Thus have these five true patriots and good soldiers sacrificed themselves willingly upon our country's altar. They were men of kind and amiable dispositions—were beloved by comrades and respected by officers, to whom they were ever obedient. They always did duty very well, fought well, bore the trials and privations of a soldier life as it were a mere pleasure to do so; and in all things they were perfect representatives of the true Confederate soldier. They fought not for wealth, honor, glory or praise, but died with low rank for their country's cause, for rights and liberties, for homes and firesides. Would to God that all could thus fight. Their loss is great, serious to the service, and is irreparable to friends and relatives. Their places are still vacant in the company, but they will ever live in our hearts. May bereaved relatives and friends take their departure as a call from God, who does all for the best. May the Lord bless them.

A SOLDIER FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 26TH N C T. Aug 19.

Died of wounds received in battle near Cold Harbor, Va, Lt A B Hays, of company F, 26th N C T. This young man of 24 summers, enlisted in the N C Mountaineers, from Caldwell county, N C, on the 15th July, 1861, as a private, in which capacity he served with distinction until the re-organization, when his company reposed in him the responsibility of 3d Lieutenantcy, and subsequently, by seniority he was promoted to 2d Lieut of same company.

None more noble, more patriotic, more zealous spirit has yet been sacrificed upon our country's altar. He was pure and noble, upright and manly, kind and generous, sociable and devoted in friendship, and evinced in the fullest degree every trait of a gentleman; but above all he exercised a holy and religious faith in Christ, ever looking to a brighter day of eternal rest. As a soldier we had no better. Duty was a pleasure, and whatever was to do he always did it with great determination and promptness, thereby gaining the commendation of superiors. In battle he was brave but very cautious. Was wounded in the battle of Bristow Station and also in the Wilderness on the 6th May, 1864, but the fatal blow was given him on 22d June 1864. Beloved by all well acquainted with him in life, in death his acts, aye, the whole man will ever be kindly remembered and cherished in each heart. May bereaved friends count their loss his gain.

A SOLDIER FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Obituaries I know have become so common as to excite but little interest; but it seems that a word and thought cannot be lost on the character of one so illustrious as Private R. Franklin Jordan, Co G, 26th Reg't N C T, who died of typhoid fever in Pratt Hospital, Lynchburg, Va, May 5th, 1864.

Benevolent, kind, social, he was a model of piety and morality; the obedient son, loving brother, and brave soldier; truthful to a proverb, timid as a lady, careful not to offend others, yet he was a steady defender of his own sacred principles. In him earth has lost an ornament, heaven gained a prize.

Franklin participated in many battles, never shrinking from duty, and was wounded in the battle at Gettysburg, Pa, July 1st, 1863. But he has gone beyond the reach of war. No more will his peace be disturbed by martial music. My heart sickens as I turn to his grief-stricken parents to whom he was endeared with the double bonds of parental affection. But he was a christian: oh, cheer up with the prospect of meeting him again. For his brothers and sisters he left an example worthy of emulation, and though no mark tells his resting place, he lives in memory fresh.

S. B. T.

Matthew Coggin died in the Hospital at Staunton, Va, Oct 15, 1863, with chronic diarrhoea and scarbutus. He suffered a great deal before he died, far away from home among strangers. He left home the 8th of Oct. 1862. He was liked by all that knew him at home and in the army by all his brother soldiers. He always obeyed orders and was at his post. The Confederacy has lost one of her bravest and best soldiers. He leaves an affectionate wife and one sweet little daughter to mourn this great loss. He was a true father and a devoted husband. He was the third son of George Coggin, Esq. He leaves an aged father, brothers and sisters to mourn his early departure.

HALL OF MINGO LODGE, No. 206,
March 12, 1864, A. L. 5864.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved and very worthy brother, William Giles, from time to eternity, from a true and affectionate wife and from his two lovely little children: and whereas, the sad duty devolves upon us of thus feebly expressing our sense of the loss which we as members of the Fraternity, and which his much bereaved family has sustained, and of bearing our testimony to the numerous excellencies and moral worth of our dec'd brother Brother Giles—a soldier in Co D, 2d N C Cav, did at all times perform the acts of one of the most brave and heroic soldiers, thereby showing the true love and patriotism that he had for the South: Therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That as members of Mingo Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which brother Giles was a member and ever evinced the strongest attachment, we do deeply deplore and sincerely lament the death of one who while living possessed in an eminent degree so many excellent traits of character: an obedient son, a dutiful husband, an indulgent father, a kind and humane master, withholding not his charity from the poor, and obliging to his neighbors and friends to whom he rarely if ever refused a favor when in his power to bestow it.

Resolved 2d, That amid the deep sorrows which surround us we find consolation in believing that though dead his deportment while in this world has gained a rich reward in that which is to come.

Resolved 3d, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the dec'd in their sad bereavement and would fain soothe their anguish by mingling our tears with theirs over their irreparable loss.

Resolved 4th, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved 5th, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of the Lodge and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and also a copy of the same be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

WM. DAUGHTRY,
ROBERSON WARD, } Committee.
CLIFTON WARD,

Cotton Bagging, Rope and Castor Oil at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Sept. 7th, will be sold at Auction:
8 pieces, 200 yds heavy Gunny Bagging;
1 Coil, 46 lbs, 1½ inch Manilla Rope;
3 prs English Shoes;
12 bottles Cold Pressed Castor Oil.

J. H. COOK, Auct'r.

Aug. 23. 61-2t*&sw

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance.* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 26. 54*10t

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE VALLEY, Aug. 18.

Just at dawn, yesterday morning, our signal corps reported the enemy moving down the Valley. At noon on the day before, a notable change had been observed in the aspect of their camps, as seen from the heights on which some of our own camps were pitched; their cavalry had disappeared, and, of their cloud of tents, but an insignificant array remained. With all possible despatch our army moved in pursuit—Gordon's and Wharton's divisions, constituting Breckinridge's corps, in the advance, followed by Ramseur and Rodes, in the order named. The infernal invaders had illuminated their progress down our lovely valley with burning barns, hay ricks and pasture fields. On both sides of the road flaming stores of wheat and fodder mapped out their march, and the smoke that overhung the Valley from Strasburg to Winchester was as heaven's "black flag." Our column encountered no impediment until it reached Kernstown—that village of ill omen for marauding and incendiary yankees. Here we found them in line of battle, and skirmishing began at four o'clock. Wharton, in Gen. Breckinridge's disposition of his command, held the extreme left, with Ramseur somewhat to the rear and right, whilst Gordon, still further to the right, took his ground on the east side of the turnpike. Without loss of time Wharton engaged a battery of three guns, mounted in an old fort on the northwest side of Winchester. At the same time, Ramseur's skirmishers, co-operating with Wharton, were engaged on the right side of the town, and, the two lines joining, advanced into Winchester together, driving the enemy through it and beyond the old fort to the east. In the charge on this fort the fusilade of Wharton's men was picturesquely brilliant, and their hearty yelling most musical exhilaration. In the gloom of the evening, and in their ignorance of the ground, which was indescribably rough, our skirmish line at one time charged over a battery, which, in the heat of the pursuit, they left to be gathered up by the advancing line; but it is said that the guns were overlooked in the bewildering darkness, and subsequently recovered by a body of the enemy. In swinging round by the right of the town, Ramseur made capture of a goodly number of horses and prisoners. "About the edge of night" Gordon was hotly engaged, and drove the enemy vigorously, at the point where the Berryville road makes off from the town. Here the flashing of the musketry around the slope of the night-curtained hill afforded a pyrotechnic display of no ordinary beauty. By nine o'clock the enemy were driven quite through the town, which our forces eagerly occupied, to the exuberant delight of its long suffering people—those, I mean, who have not been fainted with the abject "loyalty" of Martinsburg.

The loss on our side is insignificant, and considering how much of the fighting was done in the dark, we have reason to believe that it was not much greater with the enemy, though at one time his Sixth corps, supported by dismounted cavalry, made smart resistance. Gen. Breckinridge, having Wharton with him, personally directed the operations of our extreme left with characteristic sagacity and vigor. At one time he occupied a place of peculiar peril, between one of our batteries and the three-gun battery of the enemy, which, by the way, was beautifully served. At ten o'clock the cavalry and infantry support of this battery were retiring on the Martinsburg road in the direction of Berryville, and Winchester and its surroundings were left to us. To-morrow we pursue again, and the day of Jubal E. will soon come.

The enemy marched through Winchester *not less* than 45,000 men, consisting of the 18th and 19th corps, with the 6th and 8th, which, being much reduced, had been consolidated, but were recently reinforced. To this add their cavalry, which was in heavy force—probably an entire corps—and a division of artillery, and we have 38,000 to represent their infantry and artillery, and, "beyond a peradventure," 10,000 for the cavalry. They said in Winchester that it was to "protect the cavalry" once more that so large a force retreated with precipitation.

Our Winchester friends give them credit for generally behaving well on their return. At Middletown they had hung one of our men, first compelling him to dig his own grave. The poor fellow—who was himself on the sick list—had been left there to nurse a wounded comrade, and happened to be caught in citizen's dress; for this his only crime—for we all *know* that he was not a spy—he was executed with short shrift.

Two extraordinary exploits demand special mention: Four of Smith's skirmishers, of Wharton's division, actually advanced, unsupported, (thinking, in the darkness, that the line was close behind them) nearly four miles beyond Winchester, where they stumbled upon a straggling regiment of yankees, fired into them, put them to flight, and captured their colors, which were dropped in the stampede. That glorious but dilapidated remnant of dry goods, the standard of the 6th New Jersey, is now at these headquarters.

Just after dark on Wednesday—and for a short time it was *very* dark—Major Harry Gilmor, who had pushed in advance of our skirmish line, accompanied only by Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, suddenly found himself in the midst of 50 mounted yankees. At once the question was which party should be captured. It was decided by Gilmor promptly, and funnily enough. On one side of the road in which they had met was a stone wall, where the darkness was rendered deeper by the shadow of some trees. Turning to this point, and addressing an *imaginary* force there, Gilmor ordered them to "lay low, and not fire till he gave the word." He then commanded the yankees to throw down their arms and surrender, or he'd "blow them to the devil." They did throw down their arms and dismount. Our skirmishers came up just in time, and Gilmor brought 45 men, with their horses and arms, into Winchester. I saw him at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night riding one of his captures—a powerful gray. On the rest he has mounted a corresponding number of his men.

Wheeler's Movements.—LYNCHBURG, Aug. 30. The Lynchburg Republican of Sunday says that it is reported on what appears to be good authority, that Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, between Knoxville and Bristol, was advancing into Kentucky.

The Home Guards.—We are informed that a number of deserters have been captured in Montgomery county during last week. The proclamation of the Governor offering a pardon to those who will return, is having a beneficial effect already. It is said that nearly fifty have surrendered themselves at Troy, and they are coming in daily.—*North Carolinian.*

Murder.—Cookman, the deserter, arrested for killing four citisens of Moore county, members of the Home Guard, near Carthage, was tried at Moore Court last week, and convicted of murder. His Att'y took appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Ib.*

Railroad Iron.—The Richmond Enquirer says that measures have been taken to establish near Lynchburg a mill for re-rolling old railroad iron. This will supply a great want, and we may hope in a few months to see the speed and safety of our roads greatly improved.

THE LATE FIGHT AT PETERSBURG.

From the Petersburg Express, of the 27th inst.

Gen. Lee having ascertained that the enemy was moving his infantry from the front down the railroad for the purpose of tearing up the track, determined to make counter movements to check them. Accordingly, on Wednesday night Lieut. Gen A. P. Hill moved from his position South of the city, and marching down the county roads, encamped in the vicinity of Reams' Station, ten miles from Petersburg, and on Thursday got his command in position for action, when the proper moment should arrive.

The enemy had erected a strong line of works on the road about one mile this side of Reams' station. A brigade of cavalry under command of the notorious Speer, were found engaged in tearing up the railroad track three or four miles the other side of Reams', with a heavy support of infantry in convenient distance. About eight o'clock a. m., Gen. Hampton swooped down upon this cavalry force, and gallantly charging them, drove them from their work of destruction, and pressed them back behind their infantry support in great confusion.

Dismounting his men, Gen. Hampton formed his line and attacked the infantry. The fighting was sharp, but gradually and steadily he gained ground, and pushed the enemy back, until they reached their breastworks this side of Reams', capturing in the meantime, about 800 prisoners. Having thus accomplished his full share of the work, the fight ceased until our infantry could be brought into action.

About 5 o'clock p. m., Gen. Hill having reached a position on the enemy's flank, attacked their works, behind which a large force of infantry was massed, and upon which bristled a heavy line of cannon. Our troops moved forward in beautiful order to the attack, but before reaching the works, were checked by the terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry poured into their ranks. Such was the severity of the firing, that a temporary faltering was visible, but there was no retreat. The assaulting column threw themselves upon the ground until the supports came up, when with a yell they arose and advanced upon the enemy. The cannon and musketry firing from the enemy's works, was, if possible, now increased, but their desperation availed them not. Without check or faltering our men charged up to and over the works. Nearly, if not quite, 2,000 prisoners, belonging to Hancock's Corps, were captured, with 9 pieces of artillery.

The yankees who were not captured in the assault fled in great confusion, dropping their guns and many of them throwing away everything that at all encumbered them. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, commanding a Battery of Artillery, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with most excellent effect, greatly assisting their speed and terror. The enemy scattered in every direction, but our forces were unable to pursue in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the near approach of night.

The captured guns are of the Napoleon pattern, beautifully finished and intact. They are just such as are needed in our army, and their acquisition will prove of no small benefit. A very large amount of personal plunder fell into the hands of our brave troops. Gold and silver watches, fine oil cloths, large sums of greenbacks, stationary, and every imaginable kind of yankee "Notion" fell to their lot.

The battle here ended with the above result, and the enemy in full and disordered retreat towards their main position at the Yellow Tavern. Two or three hours more of daylight might have brought about a still greater change in the aspect of affairs.

Our loss for the fighting done was very small, and 1,000 will cover it. Many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. We could hear of the loss of no general officer.

Up to dark last evening, about 2000 prisoners had been brought in, among them about 100 commissioned officers from Colonel down. The enemy's loss is unknown, but believed to have been severe.

Hancock's corps was engaged in the battle, and probably other infantry troops, besides cavalry. The loss of this corps on Thursday could not have been less than 5,000, and when this is taken into consideration, with the previous losses it has sustained, it may safely be said that it is nearly ruined.

The Weldon railroad has been torn up to a point four miles beyond Reams' station and the work pretty effectually accomplished. This road has proved a veritable trap to the unfortunate yankees. Counting the raiders captured on its line from Wilson, the enemy has lost 10,000 prisoners in attempting to hold and destroy it. They have probably lost as many more in killed and wounded. It will yet prove their greatest disaster.

We still hold the works captured from the enemy, and we predict that our men will not be so easily driven from them as the yankees were. From an officer who examined them, we learn that they are very strong, and very favorably situated.

The conduct of our cavalry in the battle near Reams' Station, deserves especial distinction. They commenced the action early in the morning by a charge, in which Speer's squadrons were scattered and compelled to seek refuge behind Hancock's infantry. This famous corps, Hampton's chivalry prepared to engage without hesitation. Dismounting they rushed upon the enemy, and despite the advantage of his position, pushed him steadily until he found shelter in his works. Then awaiting Hill's attack on the flank, they again moved forward in concert with the infantry, and by their combined assault, easily drove the enemy from his stronghold.

Throughout this engagement the cavalry exhibited the greatest gallantry. It is hard to distinguish among such uniformity of merit, but we understand special applause was elicited by the superb bearing of the regiment of Col. Beale (9th Va.,) and of Col. Roberts (2d N. C.)

From Atlanta.—RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The following was received this morning:

ATLANTA, Aug. 28.—Hon. Jas. A. Seddon: —The enemy have changed their entire position on the left, their line resting near Chattahoochee, about Sandtown, and their right extending to the Points opposite and near the West Point railroad, between Eastport and Fairburn. They hold the crossings on Chattahoochee, but not with a continued line.

Dispatches from Wheeler, of the 19th, report the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores, about 200 prisoners and 200 mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and 25 miles of railroad. His command are in good condition.

J. B. HOOD.

ATLANTA, Aug. 29.—The enemy are fortifying on their new base between Pace's Ferry and the Campbelton road—their base resting on the Railroad near Chattahoochee bridge. They are building a permanent bridge with their pontoon trains, and organizing a depot for supplies at Vening's station, preparatory to entering upon a new campaign against our city.

The Corn Crop.—The late rains will produce many a barrel of corn on uplands that had been despaired of, while River and Creek bottoms will yield enormously. We are informed by travelers that the corn crop five miles South and East of Roxboro' to the Sea Board, was never as promising as now.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Reports from Newbern.—We have a report from Newbern that the yankee force at that point has been reduced to a mere handful of men, barely sufficient to garrison the place. Where have they been sent to? To reinforce Grant, or Farragut, to Wilmington, towards Plymouth, or Washington, or where?—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

Another Piratical Steamer.—NEW YORK, August 24.—By arrival of the steamer Haze, from North Carolina, we learn that a new piratical steamer, one of a number, is now in Wilmington receiving her armament. She is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if not already out.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Rob't E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws" which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.

Aug. 25. 61-4t*2t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the county of Harnett will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Tax List for 1864:

At Johnsonville, Wednesday Sept 14th;
At Barbecue, Thursday Sept 15th;
At Turner's Store, Friday Sept 16th;
At Wm Parker's Store, Saturday Sept 17th;
At Averasboro', Monday Sept 19th;
At R Turlington's, Tuesday Sept 20th;
At R Matthews' Mill, Wednesday Sept 21st;
At John Spence's, Thursday Sept 22d;
At Mrs Arnold's, Friday Sept 23d.

The tax payers are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation on hand and owned on 17th Feb'y 1864:

No. acres land and value 1860, employed in agriculture.

No. age and sex of slaves employed in agriculture.

No horses, mules and oxen employed in "

No ploughs and other farming implements employed in agriculture, and all other property employed in agriculture.

No acres land and other real property not employed in agriculture.

No horses, mules and asses not employed in agriculture.

No. age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.

No of cattle of the Bovine speicies; No sheep, goats and hogs.

No pounds cotton and wool; No lbs tobacco; No bushels corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, &c.

Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of farm, garden or orchard.

Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, and all other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.

Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools, and all tools of mechanics, musical instruments and all articles of domestic use; No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels; value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches; value of books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art; all property and assets of Banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not, gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion, amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other paper issued as currency. (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and not employed in a taxed business,) value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries, value of all articles of personal or mixed property not in terms embraced in the foregoing.

JOHN GREEN, Assessor.

Aug 25

I will attend with the Assessors at the above named times and places for the purpose of collecting the balance of taxes now due. Delinquents will hereby take notice that after this round I shall proceed to execute the law against them.

C. C. BARBEE,
Collector 21st District.

Aug. 25 62-2t*2t

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county.

W. D. WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

Aug. 24. 61*&sw1Jpd

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.
Sarah Brown vs. Thomas Barrentine and Angeline his wife, E. G. Wright and Martha his wife, and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah and Orem Wright, Leonard Brown, and Alexander Brown, reside beyond the limits of this State, ordered: that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of July, 1864.

L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.,
H. H. WEBB, Dept. Clerk.

62-6t]

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 25 years, dark complected, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAVNESS.

Brush Creek, July 21. 54-9tpd